

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/31/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/31/49	REPORT MADE BY LUDWIG W. R. CBERNDORF
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information concerning ALGER HISS in Washington Field Office files reviewed and summarized. In 1942 HISS denied allegations of CP membership and membership in WCDA in sworn statement. Information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939 and to Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, concerning CP Underground Movement in Washington, D. C., and HISS' alleged connection therewith set out. T-8, confessed Soviet agent, alleged in November 1945 that HISS involved in Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. Results of investigation set out. Contacts with HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and ROBERT T. MILLER, III, noted.

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Deleted Copy Sent Allen Washington
by Letter 3-7-75

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field
dated January 26, 1949.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.

cc AAG Campbell
2-9-49

RE: ALGER HISS

The purpose of this report is to set forth in summary form information contained in the files of the reporting office concerning

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Gay Hettich</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York (1 - THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City) 3 - Washington Field		74-1333-2450 18 MAR 18 1949 Kisseloff-11907	RECORDED - 82 INDEXED - 101 RETURN TO INDEXING DEPT

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ALGER HISS. This report will not include information concerning HISS' antecedents or his educational and professional background. With respect to this information, attention is directed to the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the instant matter.

The files reflect that on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES was Chairman, the following information appeared:

"ALGER HISS
3415 Volta Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Legal Adviser,
Department of State


\$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

In December 1941 an agent of this office contacted the DIES Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing HISS' name as a member of the ~~Washington Committee for Democratic Action~~ on the list furnished to the Attorney General was the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the DIES Committee entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". No further information was available concerning this matter from the DIES Committee.

T-1 advised the Washington Field Office that the name ALGER HISS did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, T-1 advised that the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W. did appear in the active indices of that organization.

T-2, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he had been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing had come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD ~~X~~ HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated he was not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one



time secretary to the late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it had been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

T-3, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he was not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Taski Socialist".

T-4, who was acquainted with Mr. HISS during the years from 1933 to 1935, when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--"My Country 'Tis of Thee, in what those boys were doing."

T-4 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period.



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Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order, and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-4 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-4 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the ~~Lawyers~~ Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-4 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS was very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-4, it may be stated that T-4, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. The diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

"Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."

"Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."

"And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

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"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a laugh."

"Honest men, in sympathy with the President's program, simply cannot conceive of the situation."

"I have no quarrel with their being anything they want to be, but I do object to the mantle of democracy being used in the way it is. And I do object to the superciliousness of this group when dealing with the lawyers not of their own breed. And, as to Government service? They don't know what it means. Just say, as actually happened, that such a thing could not be done. The question shot back promptly was, 'Why'? Because there is a law which prohibits it they were told. The answer came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll change that'. And, by golly, that's what they are doing".

For instance: In the group were ~~JEROME FRANK~~, with three lieutenants, ~~ALGER HISS~~, ~~LEE PRESSMAN~~, ~~FRANK SHEA~~. These men, not Mr. FRANK, brought in a group of men of their own choosing. I smile when I read of political appointments. ALGER HISS gave orders not to let any Member of Congress even see JEROME FRANK, because he might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'brilliant' lawyers, with some knowledge of agriculture, and a less socialistic viewpoint might have been able to produce laws just as unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the President, writing the laws, administering them, are seizing the opportunity to

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put forward their own half-baked ideas. That is being charitable to them. Some of them are deliberately trying to set one group against another, possibly feeling they are honest, but if so, why go to the trouble of being so plausible in disguising their motives that even sane, sensible men give them the benefit of the doubt? Why not say, what I've heard them say privately? 'Labor should run the Government' said one; 'better for all industry if it were run by the Government' contributes another; and ever and always 'down with the profit motive'."

"When the so-called 'purge' took place I'll admit I was stunned by its suddenness, but if CHESTER DAVIS had not acted then, well, he would not have been the CHESTER DAVIS whom I had known of for many years through my agricultural contacts. However, not even he, being a mere mortal, could have known all the behind-the-scenes stuff. No one can work with an organization and betray it, if he has any sense of loyalty, and no one working with JEROME FRANK would betray him - that is, except those in whom he placed most confidence - misguidedly. So, CHESTER DAVIS today has only the most sketchy idea of what actually happened. However, the day after the purge, JEROME FRANK's lieutenants acted according to their temperaments - they ran true to form. PRESS - faced with no job, and an opportunist at all times, made the amazing statement that he 'had been one of JEROME's severest critics' and therefore should be retained. HISS, more suave, who was in reality a more dangerous person than PRESSMAN because not as obnoxious personally, managed to retain his footing and became one of the lawyers most relied upon to go to the front - and how many fronts he is serving on is a tribute to the young man's amazing energy, plausibility and all around colossal nerve."

"Let's take these three men one at a time. First - ALGER HISS. For months during 1934 he served with the Munitions Investigation Committee - detailed from AAA. He worked

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on the 1934 amendments to the AAA on the side directing his corps of hand-picked assistants. Some of the work of the Munitions Committee found its way into the AAA office - many stenographers were engaged in assisting, at a time when we were short of help. In the fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over the place, and when February 1935 came, he managed to stay long enough, and work smoothly enough to leave in charge of the work at the Capitol one of his trusted subordinates. HISS, it seemed, had impressed Chairman NYE - hence his selection for that work. Few people knew how close he was to the group pressing for the inquiry. After knowing that JEROME FRANK had never signed an opinion without ALGER's O.K. and moreover that JEROME signed many opinions without going into them fully, just listening to ALGER's specious reasoning, and seeing that JEROME had to stand the gaff while ALGER landed into the counsels of the mighty, I'm willing to give the young man credit for anything, including hypnotic powers."

"ALGER HISS had a force working under him for a solid year to prove that all landlords were crooks - to stir up sharecroppers, and as one agriculturist in a southern State commented - 'into the opinions of the Legal Division there are being included more and more; provisions designed to overthrow the land tenure system of the South'. The sharecropper difficulties were publicized through the medium of farm organizations which sprang up in New York overnight; Leagues for this and that; but the real crew worked right in our office. Lawyers who never came closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard and Columbia, were all wrought up over matters in Arkansas."

T-5, who was in a position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to observe Mr. HISS during his employment there, stated that Mr. HISS was not one of the persons requested to resign from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the "purge" of 1935. This informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-

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wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned, was not the case.

T-5 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

T-6, who professed to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party, advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of the informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understood certain New York Communists had a connection at the State Department, through whom certain considerations could be received, but was unable to state the source of his information.

T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that his files contained no information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name as an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the "purge".

On February 14, 1942, Mr. HISS, after being duly sworn, made the following voluntary statement, the original of which was retained in the files of this office. He declined to return to this office to sign the statement stating that he saw no necessity for doing so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement would be typed as he had dictated it.

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"Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1942

"Statement of ALGER HISS made in the presence of Special Agent G. D. KING, Jr., and Stenographer ZONA McARTHUR, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. KING.

"Q. Are you Mr. ALGER HISS employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

"A. I am.

"Q. Mr. HISS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of the subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that?

"A. Not at all.

"Q. Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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- "A. I do.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, what is your present home address, please sir?
- "A. 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- "Q. And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?
- "A. About five and one-half years, I think.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?
- "A. I have not.
- "Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?
- "A. I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
- "A. I am not and never have been.
- "Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?
- "A. I have not and never have been.
- "Q. Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?

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- "A. Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?
- "A. I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is HITLER's.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, have you ever advocated disloyalty to our present form of Government?
- "A. I have not.
- "Q. At this time, Mr. HISS, you may have the opportunity of making any statement you deem pertinent to this inquiry you so desire.
- "A. Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement I can make is really a question. This all comes as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have always been a staunch supporter of the ROOSEVELT administration ever since it came in.
- "Q. As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by that Congress under that Law to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations.
- "A. It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution is laudable.

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- "Q. I am not at liberty to furnish you the information from the files.
- "A. But if you could give me some indication of what it was you had in mind, I would know what to address my statement to.
- "Q. I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication is by the questions I have already asked you as to what the allegation could possibly be. That is all I am at liberty to furnish you.
- "A. As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I don't know what particular kind of statement would be helpful. My background and record, I assume, are available to you anyway. I am a lawyer by training. I have been employed by the Federal Government half of the time since I graduated from law school, and the rest of the time I was employed in a private law firm in Boston and New York. I came down here in 1933 at the behest of the Government. I remained according to my statement at the behest of the Government. I think I could have made a good deal more money if I had stayed in the private practice of law in New York. My reason for coming to Washington was not to make money, but to be helpful to the country. As a lawyer, I don't ascribe any significance to self-serving statements, but without knowing what specific kind of things you have in your files, which it is not proper for you to disclose, I really don't know what to say that would be helpful to you in the way of a statement.
- "Q. Well, this is not a hearing. This is purely a voluntary interview, and the interview is made a part of the investigative report in our file. Is there anything further you wish to say?

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"A. I'd like to ask whether I am at liberty to inform my immediate superior of the Department of State of the fact that you called me in here.

"Q. That is entirely up to you!"

At the time the above information was developed, HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State.

On May 4, 1945, the Bureau furnished this office with certain notes which had been made by Mr. A. A. ~~BERLE~~, former Undersecretary of State, U. S. State Department, who received the information from one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1939. It was stated that CHAMBERS was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and at one time was Editor of the "Daily Worker" and subsequently was Editor of "New Masses". CHAMBERS had pointed out that the Communist Party at that time was interested in the organization of a Government Underground in Washington, D. C., and this underground movement was originally headed by ~~HAROLD WARE~~.

The following is set out from the original notes:

"London

Underground Espionage Agent

- (1) Dr. ~~PHILIP ROSENBLIETT~~ - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
 Dr. ~~GREENBERG~~ - MD (West 70th NY)
 Brother-in-law
 American leader of British Underground C.
 Head in America ~~Mack Moren~~ (alias ~~Philipovitch~~
 - allegedly Yugoslav) -
 real name - ?

ROSENBLIETT - in U.S.

connected with Dr. ~~ISADOR MILLER~~ - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
 Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
 was 'front' behind MACK MOREN existed - in
 MILLER's employ
 Knew PRESSMAN - his alias was ~~COLE PHILIPS~~ -
 Introduced him to MACK MOREN, buying arms
 for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -

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PRESSMAN - as counsel - helped MOREN - made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early '37 - probably fall of '36.

PRESSMAN

Underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE; PRESSMAN was in his group - (1932-3??) PRESSMAN then in the A.A.A. -

NATHAN WITT - Secretary of the NLRB - head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE -

JOHN ABT - followed WITT in that group - Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now in CIO (M. WARE's widow - JESSICA SMITH Ed. Soviet Russia).

Mr. ABT - Sister: MARION BACHARACH - Secretary - Communist from Minnesota. (JESSICA SMITH: With Reuters in 1926 - friend of LOUIS FISCHER)

Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house - 15th St. CHARLES KRIVITSKY - alias CHARLES KRAMER - (C.I.O.) worked in La Follette Committee - Physicist.

VINCENT RENO - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds Formerly CP Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG organizer under (Aerial bomb sight Detectors) alias 'LANCE CLARK.'

This is to Franklin Victor Rens WAB

PHILIP RENO - in Social Security (??) - was head of Underground Trade Union Group Political leader

ELINOR NELSON, treasurer of Fed. Employees' Union - (Fed. Workers' Union, C.I.O. - headed by JAKE BAKER)

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RENO connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - BENJAMIN ~~(BUNDEY)~~ FRIEDMAN
alias FIELD - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections -

State

Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -

DUGGAN - LAURENCE - (Member CP ??) ✓

(WADLEIGH) WADLEY - Trade Agreement Section

~~LOVELL~~ - " " " " ✓

Communist Shop Group

ELINOR NELSON - LAURENCE DUGGAN - JULIEN WADLEIGH - ✓

West European Div'n - FIELD - still in -

(LEVINE says he is out went into I.E.O.

Then in Committee for Repatriation

His leader was HEDDA GOMPERTZ ✓

LAUGHLIN CURRIE: Was a 'Fellow Traveler' -
helped various Communists - never went the
whole way. -

S.E.C. -

PHILIP RENO - used to be

Treasury

SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?)

Counsel's Office

Sends weekly reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)

FRANK COE - Now teacher at McGill.

There are two: brother - One of them
in CP's 'Foreign Bureau' - BOB COE ✓

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Known from ~~PETERS~~ - formerly in Bela Kun
 Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandosz(?)
 Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
 Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
 head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
 Woodside, L. I. - under alias ~~SILVER~~ - &
 lectured in Communist camps -
 Friend: ~~BLAKE~~ of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
~~WEINER~~ - American: Polish Jew. -
~~PETERS~~ was responsible for Washington Sector
 Went to Moscow - where is he now? -
 Wife - a Comintern courier -
 West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' ~~VOLKOV~~ is
 his real name - daughter a Comintern
 courier. He knows the West Coast
 underground - Residence: San Francisco
 or Oakland -

is one
 fact

~~ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG~~ - Politburo -
 member of the Exec. Committee
 Head of GPU in U.S.
 Works with ~~PETERS~~ -

Plans for two Super-battleships -
 secured in 1937 - who gave -

~~KARP~~ - brother-in-law of ~~MOLOTOV~~ - working
 with ~~SCOTT FERRIS~~, got this released -

Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??

FIELD was original contact
 He introduced DUGGAN to GOMPERTZ (HEDDA)
DUGGAN's relationship was casual -
 Shall excuse? - Where is HEDDA
GOMPERTZ?

DUGGAN & FIELD supposed to have
 been both members of party. -

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DONALD HISS

(Philippine Adviser)

Member of C.P. with PRESSMAN & WITT -
Labor Dep't. - Asst. to FRANCES PERKINS -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator in BRIDGES trial -
Brought along by brother -

ALGER HISS

Ass't to SAYRE - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - PRISCILLA HISS - Socialist -
Early days of New Deal

Note - When LOY HENDERSON interviewed Mrs. RUBENS his report immediately
went back to Moscow. Who sent it? - Such came from Washington."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by
agents of the New York Office in his offices in the Time and Life Building,
Rockefeller Center, New York City. During the course of this interview,
CHAMBERS stated that after a term of service as Editor of the "New Masses"
he was brought in contact with a man whom he knew simply as ARTHUR. ARTHUR
introduced CHAMBERS to a man whom he recognized as a former Treasurer of
a Hungarian Communist newspaper who had also published numerous articles on
Communism under the name of J. PETERS. ARTHUR introduced this man as PETER.
The latter told CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS would act as a courier between himself
and ARTHUR until further notice. During the course of this interview,
CHAMBERS also related considerable information which had come to him concerning
the operations of the Soviet intelligence service with which he believed
ARTHUR to be associated. In approximately 1935 his courier activities between
ARTHUR and PETER ceased. At that time he was instructed by PETER to contact
HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., and was told that he would act as a connect-
ing link between HAROLD WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City.

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In approximately 1935 he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and was told he would be the connecting link between WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier he would also serve as a morale officer giving people talks and indoctrination talks to the Underground group headed by WARE. CHAMBERS explained that WARE was the leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the Underground of the Communist Party. He stated further that there were several organizations of this Underground, each consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know of the existence or members of any of the other units but who maintained liaison through the leaders. He advised that he, himself, was the liaison between the particular unit headed by HAROLD WARE and PETER, and that he did not know of any of the operations of the other liaison men between PETER and underground units in Washington, D. C. He stated that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals, and that almost everyone of these was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington and consisting of six to eight members.

CHAMBERS stated he identified the following individuals as having been members of the particular Underground unit in which he was interested:

~~JOHN ABT~~
~~LEON PRESSMAN~~
~~HENRY COLLINS~~
~~NATHAN PERLOW~~

~~CHARLES KRAMER~~
~~ALGER HISS~~
~~DONALD HISS~~
~~NATHAN WITT~~

He stated there were two other unidentified individuals, one of whom had the last name of POST.

According to CHAMBERS, this group had as its meeting place the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE, which was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle. They also met in the homes of the individuals comprising the group. In addition to the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, he stated meetings were held at JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street; the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage, which was the principal meeting place of the group, and that one night they met at the home of KRAMER.

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In connection with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with HAROLD WARE's group, and that he had usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' house. He added that when HISS went into the NYE Committee which was investigating armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but did meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT's sister, MARION BACHRACH.

When CHAMBERS was asked whether or not he believed that HISS might have broken with the Party, he stated he had no reason to believe he may have dropped out, and as a reason for this belief explained that after he had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to HISS' home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. CHAMBERS explained that when he arrived PRISCILLA HISS was the only one there and while CHAMBERS momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. HISS immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. CHAMBERS immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of ALGER HISS.

When HISS arrived they had dinner together at his home and then CHAMBERS talked with HISS all night long in an effort to persuade HISS to leave the Party. CHAMBERS stated that with tears streaming down his face HISS had refused to break with the Communists and had given as a reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS stated his reason in going to HISS in order to get him to break away from the Communist Party was that he personally thought an awful lot of HISS and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with the Communist movement. CHAMBERS pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of HISS' wife.

In November 1945, T-8, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and courier, furnished considerable information concerning the operations of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. This informant alleged that HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, had been

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a member of the ring, and stated that GLASSER had been working in Europe for the Treasury Department and had dropped out of the so-called PERLO group in Washington, D. C., which group the informant had named as one phase of the espionage conspiracy. The informant stated that VICTOR PERLO, alleged head of this group, had told her that GLASSER had asked him if he, GLASSER, would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a government agency in Washington, D. C., and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told the informant that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure in the espionage ring, as far as he, PERLO, knew, was the only person who had possession of this information. While talking with KRAMER at a later date in New York City, the informant brought this matter up and KRAMER stated that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the U. S. State Department.

The informant stated that ~~JACK~~, a Russian contact, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the Spring of 1945 the informant obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "JACK" stated to the informant that he had learned the identity of HISS.

The informant stated further that on one occasion, GREGORY SILVERMASTER, another alleged member of the espionage ring, complained to the informant that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if the informant could do something to remedy the situation. The informant told ~~BILL~~, a Russian contact, about the SILVERMASTER complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "GENE", who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out". The informant stated that it was his impression he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department.

As a result of the allegations of T-8, an investigation was instituted by this office late in November 1945, in the course of which the following information was developed. Unless noted to the contrary, this information was furnished by T-9, a source close to ALGER HISS and his wife,



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PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS, to whom both imparted considerable information concerning their activities and contacts. T-9 is considered to be completely reliable by this office.

It was determined that HISS, with his wife and one child resided at 3210 P Street, N. W.; that he was employed at the Department of State in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Physical surveillances conducted from November 26 to 30, 1945, reflected that HISS went regularly to his place of employment in the State Department, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., during this period.

On the evening of November 27, 1945, an unidentified man was observed leaving the HISS home. He proceeded to 1320 - 31st Street, N. W. He was subsequently identified as JAMES DONNELL ~~TILGHMAN~~ of that address. T-9 advised that ~~TILGHMAN~~, who by that time was a resident of Baltimore, was a visitor at the HISS home on December 28, 1946, and was determined thereafter to have been in fairly frequent contact with ALGER HISS. Investigation reflected that ~~TILGHMAN~~ was a native of Baltimore who had been employed in the Federal government with the Federal Writers' Project, the A.A.A. and finally the Department of State.

On the evening of November 30, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as HAROLD ~~W. STEIN~~ and LORIN S. ~~STEIN~~, visited the HISS home. According to T-9, the HISSes and STEINs were in touch with one another periodically in 1946. Investigation reflected that STEIN had been born in New York City and after attending Yale University had been employed as a teacher before joining the Government service in 1934 with the F.S.R.C. From December 1935 to May 1939 he was with the Works Projects Administration with a brief period in 1938 as Trial Examiner with the National Labor Relations Board. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. In November 1941 he joined the War Production Board in the Office for Emergency Management.

An investigation of STEIN was conducted at that time and various individuals with whom he had previously been employed in the government service described STEIN as "pinkish", "definitely leftist and otherwise Communistically inclined".

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One RALPH DeSOLO of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, and one EDWIN BANTA of New York, also a former member of the Communist Party, stated that STEIN had permitted a sitdown strike in a Federal Arts Project under his supervision in New York City. The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list STEIN as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Mrs. STEIN as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both of these organizations were cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Physical surveillances reflected that among HISS' associates at the Department of State were ISAAC N. P. STOKES, II; GORDON B. STRONG and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON. T-9 reported that THOMPSON and HISS appeared to be very friendly and that their business relationship appeared to carry over into the social field. The files of this office contained no information concerning these individuals.

On December 1, 1945, HISS and his family visited his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On December 2, 1945, the HISS family drove to Baltimore and visited HISS' mother, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and his sisters, LUCY and MARY C. HISS. That evening Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of LEONARD OUTHWAITE, 1708 - 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the home of his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W. Mr. and Mrs. OUTHWAITE visited the home of ALGER HISS on the evening of December 4, 1945. OUTHWAITE was identified as a former employee of the Veterans Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency and as a Lecturer and Author of some prominence in the field of Anthropology.

On the morning of December 4, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE of 3101 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were observed being driven downtown by Mr. and Mrs. HISS in the HISS automobile. This couple had also visited the HISS home on the evening of November 29, 1945. BEN MOORE visited the HISS home for dinner on September 21, 1946, and according to T-9, the two families were apparently quite friendly with each other. Investigation reflected that MOORE had been born in New Jersey and after attending Swarthmore College and Columbia University he served as a

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Research Assistant for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934 and 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he was an Associate Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from 1941 to 1943 he was employed by the Office of Production and Management and the War Production Board. He entered military duty in the Summer of 1943. His wife was employed by the War Department in 1944, according to a credit report.

On the evening of December 8, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the Metropolitan Club and later visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH COY GREEN, 10 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. GREEN was identified as an employee of the Department of State.

On the evening of December 10, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS were the guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMSON SMITH of 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. SMITH was identified as a State Department employee who had previously been with the Federal Security Agency and the Office for Emergency Management, the Department of Justice, the Security and Exchange Commission, the National Recovery Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since 1933. Mrs. SMITH was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, mentioned hereinbefore.

At approximately this time, T-10, a completely reliable source who had close personal contact with both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, advised that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS would sail for London around December 27 or 28, 1945. This informant also reported that both Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS had been spending a lot of time on the problem of Atomic Energy which was related to his work on the United Nations. HISS was reported to be working actively on this and Mrs. HISS had been attending daily Senate hearings on the subject. Together they had been attempting to read and understand the SMYTH Report. On December 15, 1945, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS was reading HENRY D. SMYTH's book "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes".

On December 18, 1945, T-9 learned that PRISCILLA HISS had been in contact with an individual known to the informant only as LILA. On January 18, 1946, they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, the topic of which was "What Does the Returning G.I. Expect at Home?" During this conversation, Mrs. HISS described the audience as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and stated they had nevertheless given terrific applause to the very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN, the Cartoonist and another individual.

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The individual known as LOLA stated she had liked the statement in which the speaker had said that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the Union, and added she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS stated that that is what democracy is and that there were thousands who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow. This individual was subsequently identified as Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, also known as LOLA G. HORTON. She was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Confidential Informants reported that she was generally regarded as a radical and had possibly participated in the activities of organizations regarded as radical. She was reported to have been active in consumer organizations in the District of Columbia, was a member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington in 1940 and 1941 and was elected as a delegate to the National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers. Her husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, entered the government service as Director of Information in the Office for Emergency Management in July 1941.

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On December 22, 1945, HISS advised T-9 that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon to visit his mother.

On December 25, 1945, this informant learned that ALGER HISS had notified his brother, DONALD, that he was leaving for London in a few days in connection with a UN Conference to be held in London.

This informant also reported that during the last half of December, HISS was engaged primarily in arrangements for this conference. According to the informant, HISS was apparently out of Washington on December 19, 1945.

He departed for New York City on December 29, 1945, and sailed from New York City for England aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on December 31, 1945.

HISS was absent from the United States from December 31, 1945 until February 20, 1946, on which date T-9 reported that he had returned to his home in Washington, D. C., having flown back from England.

On December 30, 1945, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS appeared to be friendly with one DOROTHEA ~~BLAISDELL~~. Her name was reported to appear on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which informants of this office have reported as having been organized as a Communist front group. Her husband, DONALD CHRISTA ~~BLAISDELL~~, was reported to have been in contact with Mrs. HISS during June 1946.

Investigation of BLAISDELL reflected that he had been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1935 and had subsequently entered the government service with the Department of State. His name appeared on an alleged membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BLAISDELL denied membership in this organization in a signed statement furnished in March 1942.

On February 4, 1946, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS was engaged in soliciting funds for an unidentified scholarship program aimed at raising \$1200.00. This informant stated that at this time a woman was in contact with Mrs. HISS and advised that she had heard from WILDER and that he was expected home sometime between the 12th and the 20th of December. This informant subsequently ascertained that WILDER and MARCIA ~~FOOTE~~ were apparently quite friendly with the HISS family and that there

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appeared to be considerable association between the two families. The informant learned further that ~~FOOT~~ had apparently been at the UN Conference in London with ALGER HISS and that the FOOTES had purchased a home in Larchmont, New York in the spring of 1946.

* On February 6, 1946, Mrs. HISS was requested by one ALICE STRONG to assist in raising money for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mrs. HISS agreed to write letters, make telephone calls and take any other action desired in assisting this project.

The informant learned on February 9, 1946, that HISS's return from London was imminent and that he would be in the company of Mr. COHEN (possibly BEN COHEN) and Mr. VANDENBERG (presumably ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG).

Mrs. HISS advised T-9 on February 11, 1946, that she and her husband might take a vacation upon his return from the UN Conference and added that he was to make a speaking trip to Boston sometime during March. It was also learned from this informant that HISS was to accompany STEPTINIUS to New York City as soon as the arrival of the UN delegation there became known.

On February 19, 1946, this informant learned that an individual known to the informant only as HENRY had advised Mrs. HISS that he had just returned from overseas and would like to get in touch with her and her husband. (It is believed that this individual may have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., whom other sources had reported as recently returned from overseas.)

On February 28, 1946, this informant learned that HISS would speak on the radio on March 2, 1946, on the Foreign Policy Association broadcast and that he might visit his mother in Baltimore on March 10, 1946.

On March 13, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that her husband had a speaking engagement in New York City the following day and that he expected to attend the UN Security Council meetings later that month in New York City. On the following day Mrs. HISS advised this source that HISS was to be in Boston, Massachusetts from March 18 to 20, 1946, but did not reveal the purpose of this trip.

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On March 20, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that ALGER HISS had left for Boston March 17, 1946, and would probably go to New York on March 24, 1946. On the same day the informant learned that Mrs. HISS was going to lunch with Mrs. TRYGVE LIE, wife of the Secretary General of the UN and that she was later going to the Capitol with Mrs. LIE to meet Mrs. CONNALLY (probably the wife of Senator TOM CONNALLY of Texas). *TOM*

Mrs. HISS told the informant on March 21 that ALGER HISS was going to New York and would be gone about a week. However, the informant advised that HISS was at home on the evening of March 25, 1946, since the informant was personally in touch with him at that time. HISS apparently returned to New York again since Mrs. HISS advised the informant on March 29, 1946, that her husband was at the Hotel Pennsylvania at New York City. Later on that date the informant learned at the Department of State that HISS would arrive in Washington the following morning March 30, 1946. HISS contacted the informant on the morning of March 30 and advised he had returned on the night train and that he had been engaged in work involving the UN meetings in New York City.

The informant was personally in contact with HISS during April 1946, only on the 16th and 19th of that month. Mrs. HISS indicated to the informant that her husband was going to New York City a great deal, apparently in connection with UN business.

This informant reported that on April 5, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. HISS and requested that she join the mass parade to Congress on April 10 to advocate the continuation of OPA. Mrs. HISS indicated that she was unable to get away from the house as she had no one to stay with her son.

On April 12, 1946, Mrs. HISS arranged for some one to sit with her son on April 14, 15 and 17 and indicated that she had to be at the Pan American on April 15 before noon. The informant was not aware of the nature of Mrs. HISS's business at the Pan American Union on that date.

Mrs. HISS told the informant on April 16, 1946, that she and her son, TONY, would spend the month of July in Vermont and possibly the whole summer. The informant also learned that the HISS family expected to share a farm in Vermont with an individual named DORIS who was not otherwise identified.

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The informant also learned on April 19, 1946, that ALGER HISS had had a speaking engagement in Baltimore earlier that week. At this time HISS advised the informant that he was at that time Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State.

The informant learned from Mrs. HISS on April 22, 1946, that ALGER HISS was going to take a vacation in July and that arrangements had been made to secure a farm for that month with one DORIS SEWELL.

The informant learned on April 26, 1946, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been invited to attend a large dinner party at the home of HAROLD and LORIN STEIN in Chevy Chase that evening.

HISS was ill during the latter part of May 1946 and remained at home from his office. T-9 was present on May 23, 1946, during a discussion between ALGER HISS and JACK ROSS, another employee of the State Department, at which time they discussed State Department affairs. ROSS indicated that he had had a long talk with "DON" and JACK THOMPSON about getting a certain atomic energy man. The informant stated that the conversation was largely concerned with plans for a coordinating center regarding atomic energy. HISS at this time indicated that there were some papers on his desk at the office relating to the atomic energy matter as well as a draft of a speech for BARUCH.

This informant stated that ROSS and HISS discussed this matter again on May 24, 1946, with specific reference to personnel. They referred to one SOKOLOFF and his reaction to the atomic energy business. They indicated that from the history of treatment by the Military Staff Committee, they were uncertain as to just how much the Atomic Energy Commission would want the secretariat to do.

In the further course of discussion, HISS stated that he felt they were well organized to take care of the BARUCH procedural needs but that he felt that still did not give them any break into the substance. He stated he felt it was necessary to get somebody who knew something about the atomic energy subsidy question as a part of the general disarmament picture.

On May 26, 1946, a person known to the informant only as PORTER contacted HISS, advising that he thought HISS should check up on a story by SCOTTY RASMUSSEN in the New York Times for May 26, 1946. PORTER advised that representatives of various news services and newspapers had been chasing him about the story. HISS stated that "he", apparently referring to RASMUSSEN could not have been

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righter had he been inside the department. But HISS did not see that that meant that "we", apparently referring to the State Department, could say anything to the other people and HISS added that he did not know where "he" got it.

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BEN MOORE who has been previously identified in this report was a dinner guest at the HISS home on the evening of May 28, 1946, according to this source.

On June 1, 1946, the informant learned that HISS was still ill but expected to return to his duties in the State Department on June 3. HISS planned to take off the entire month of July, however, on June 3, the informant advised that HISS had been taken to Doctors Hospital for three days to take penicillin treatment.

DOROTHEA BLAISDELL contacted HISS on June 7 and told him that her husband, DON BLAISDELL, had returned from Chicago where he had been going over the Chicago Roundtable Discussion program.

On the following day, HISS and an individual believed by the informant to be JACK ROSS of the State Department, were in discussion and ROSS told HISS that HERSCHEL JOHNSON was coming to the State Department that morning and hoped that a decision could be reached on the Spanish question. The informant gathered that there was a wide division of opinion between JOHNSON, BEN COHEN, and DEAN ACHESON and that ROSS indicated that JOHNSON was a Loyalist.

HISS is believed to have returned to work on June 10, 1946. The informant learned that on June 15, 1946, HISS and DEAN ACHESON had a discussion concerning the Health Conference of the UN on which HISS was working.

PRISCILLA HISS told the informant on June 18 that the HISS family was leaving on June 23, 1946, for an all-summer vacation. The informant was present on June 24, 1946, when HERSCHEL JOHNSON asked HISS if the latter was having a meeting with DEAN ACHESON and if so, JOHNSON wanted to have ALGER mention confidentially to ACHESON but not openly at the meeting, the desired voting procedure and also the present policy on the veto in the Atomic Commission. HISS replied that he would take this up with ACHESON and informed JOHNSON that he would immediately give him ACHESON's views on these points. JOHNSON stated he was making this request because he wished to follow out exactly what ACHESON wanted.

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On the same date PRISCILLA HISS told the informant that the HISSSES were planning to spend the night of June 29, 1946 at the home of their friends the FOOTES at Scarsdale, New York, and that PRISCILLA HISS was contemplating a teacher's job at Potomac School on her return in the fall.

The informant learned on June 27, 1946, from PRISCILLA HISS that the HISS family was leaving the following day for KELLOGG SMITH's hotel in Chestertown, Maryland, and that they planned on leaving for Vermont on July 1, 1946.

HISS and his family were absent from Washington, D. C. from June 28, 1946 until July 31, 1946.

On August 7, 1946, the informant reported that Mrs. HISS had been contacted by Mrs. HELEN PROVINSE of 315 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, who had inquired if Mrs. HISS belonged to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not but that she always had been a well-wisher. Mrs. PROVINSE advised that she was going to be chairman of the minority group that fall and that she wanted Mrs. HISS to work on this committee this year. Mrs. HISS agreed to do this if she had time but replied that she had a part-time job at the Potomac School where her son, TONY, would be enrolled. Mrs. PROVINSE mentioned that she was particularly interested in having PRISCILLA on a Steering Committee of about eight people.

T-9 learned on August 9 that the HISSSES had enrolled TONY HISS at the Marjorie Webster Junior College at 16th Street and Columbia Road, N. W.

DONALD HISS was invited to the ALGER HISS home for dinner on August 12, 1946, by PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE were dinner guests at the HISS home on August 14, 1946.

This informant advised that on August 15, 1946, ALGER HISS had a luncheon engagement with Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON (it is believed that this individual is identical with the present Governor-elect of the State of Illinois).

On August 17, 1946, an individual believed to have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., invited the HISS family to the COLLINS' home for the following day. In this connection attention is directed to information previously set forth in this report concerning the alleged

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participation of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in a Communist underground group as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is noted further that investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-8 relative to the activities of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., reflected that COLLINS was also a contact of JOSEPH B. GREGG and of BELA and SONIA GOLD who were described by T-8 as members of this Soviet espionage ring.

Confidential Informant T-9 was present on August 24, 1946, during a discussion between HERSCHEL JOHNSON and ALGER HISS at which time they discussed a Yugoslavian matter and both agreed that it looked favorable. According to the informant, JOHNSON told HISS that the former thought the Russians were more realistic than they are credited with being sometimes, although he thought they were quite unscrupulous in attaining their own political ends. JOHNSON also expressed sympathy for Greece and thought the Greeks had undergone cruel injustices. HISS agreed.

The HISS family was absent from their home August 28 to 30, 1946, according to this source.

No pertinent information was developed in this case until September 24, 1946, at which time T-9 advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a discussion with an individual known to the informant only as "BESS", mentioned that she was teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in English at the co-operative school. The woman named BESS commented that the man who drives the school bus on which her children traveled was a Fascist and a few other things as far as she could determine, but that many other children had survived him and she considered that the children were above him. Mrs. HISS asked if this driver were sort of a hard-bitten creature, to which BESS replied that she did not know if he was a Swiss or not, but that she had talked to him a little bit and did not like his attitude toward any minor races.

HAROLD STEIN was in contact with ALGER HISS on August 4, 1946, according to the informant, concerning some matter having to do with the UN meetings in New York City.

On the following day the informant learned that the HISSSES expected to drop over to visit BEN MOORE and his wife sometime over the following week-end. This informant stated that on October 11, 1946, MAIRI FOREMAN, the wife of Dr. CLARK FOREMAN, who at that time was a leading figure in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, discussed arrangements with PRISCILLA HISS to place TONY HISS in an art class in

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which one of the students was a negro girl, whose father was a dentist in Puerto Rico, adding that she had met the girl's family through the Southern Conference. She also mentioned that she and her husband were with the negroes the night that they were refused admittance to Lisner Auditorium, adding that they had been with colored friends from Howard University and had planned on seeing the ballet. She stated that there were a hundred of them and that they were turned away, but that most of them had expected it but had attempted it to see if they would be admitted. She also mentioned that the group anticipated protesting this matter.

On October 17, 1946, ALGER HISS accepted an invitation to introduce the guest speaker at a meeting of the Executive Group of the United Nations Association in Baltimore, Maryland on the evening of October 25, 1946.

Throughout this time HISS continued to be active in the State Department affairs dealing with the United Nations. T-9 reported that on November 9, 1946, ALGER HISS and an individual believed to have been FRANCIS B. SAYRE, at that time diplomatic advisor to UNRRA, discussed UN matters generally as well as the possibility of SAYRE getting a job on the Trusteeship Council. They also discussed technical difficulties facing the General Assembly on Trusteeship Agreements.

This informant was also present on November 16, 1946, during a discussion by DURWARD B. SANDIFER of the State Department and ALGER HISS. SANDIFER stated that his department, the Division of International Organization Affairs in the Office of Special Political Affairs, had been having trouble in getting through the appointments of particular people whom SANDIFER wanted to work. The trouble seemed to center around JOE PANUCH who may be in the Security Investigations Department. SANDIFER then cited the names of two individuals whom he would not be able to obtain, but the informant was uncertain as to their names. SANDIFER stated that he had had other indications that PANUCH had an unsympathetic and unhealthy attitude.

One of the individuals whom SANDIFER had tried to get into the section had told SANDIFER after talking with PANUCH that the latter took a negative attitude toward SANDIFER's unit. HISS agreed that this matter must be settled if possible and SANDIFER told HISS that he might find it interesting to talk to another unidentified individual concerning what he knew about PANUCH.

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In connection with the above, it is to be noted that in the spring of 1946, T-11 advised that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. which had as its ultimate objective the obtaining of all information with regard to atomic energy, its specific uses as an instrument of war and commercial aspects thereof in peacetime. Its purpose was to make such information available to the Soviet Union. ALGER HISS, among others, was named by T-11 as involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with available information regarding atomic energy. This informant added that ALGER HISS was one of those in the Department of State who was noted for his pro-Soviet leanings.

T-9 learned on November 17, 1946, that ALGER HISS had given a speech at the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Illinois the previous week. On the same date, this informant was also present during a conversation between JACK THOMPSON, HISS's Special Assistant in the Department of State and ALGER HISS, in the course of which they were discussing matters at that time before the Security Council of UN concerning technical military missions. The informant stated that ALGER HISS gave THOMPSON permission to take home "all these secret and sundry papers" because "we" might need them.

On December 9, 1946, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS had been elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newspaper articles published the following day confirmed this and added that HISS succeeded Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University who had resigned in December 1945. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was described as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. The article stated that the Trustees had amended the by-laws to provide for a Chairman of the Board and a full-time President who would be the executive officer. HISS was expected to take over his new duties as soon as possible after January 1, 1947, following his resignation from government service.

On December 25, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of BENJAMIN T. MOORE, according to T-9 and on December 31, 1946, according to this source, they were to be the guests of CHARLES A. HORSKY, an attorney in Washington, D. C.

This informant also reported that on December 25, 1946, PRISCILLA HISS and one ANN TAYLOR discussed a series of meetings which were to be held during February and March 1947 at which prominent individuals were to speak on various phases of the Soviet Union with

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respect to the political and economic phases of that country. Mrs. HISS indicated that she wished she could be more enthusiastic about this matter but thought that it was a stale idea. She indicated that she would talk to her husband about obtaining speakers for these meetings.

On December 30, 1946, Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 at the State Department at 3:34 P. M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER was observed leaving at 4:03 P. M.

ROBERT T. MILLER, III, has been described by T-8 as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. for which he acted as courier.

It is noted that T-13 who is considered to be completely reliable, advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947, for having placed MILLER in contact with one DENNETT (phonetic) in New York City and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this informant gathered that MILLER was to see DENNETT about a job with a new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material on the United Nations and on the United States foreign policy in general.

On January 8, 1947, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that ALGER HISS and HAROLD STEIN had discussed efforts to make contacts in order to get jobs for an unidentified individual known only as AL who was interested in the position of General Counsel for the United Nations in Geneva and in a position as Secretary to the Far Eastern Commission.

The informant learned on January 18, 1947, that HISS would have temporary offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, after February 1, 1947. HISS was expected to stay temporarily with one HANK INGRAM until he found a permanent place to live in New York. INGRAM was described as one of BARUCH's boys.

On January 25, 1947, this informant stated that HISS was very much interested in the appointment of JACK PEURIFOY in the Department of State and HISS in this connection verified that PANUCH resigned the day of PEURIFOY's acceptance.

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On January 30 and 31 this informant reported that HISS had been moving books and papers from his office at the State Department to his office with the Carnegie Foundation at 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. HISS also mentioned that he was going to make a speech at Baltimore and was then going on to Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 31, T-9 reported that HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr. had attempted to contact Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Neither had been in.

In this connection, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-12 who is considered to be reliable, advised on February 2, 1947, that PRISCILLA HISS had visited HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., at his residence.

ALGER HISS resigned from the Department of State on January 15, 1947. After February 1, 1947, he was not regularly in Washington, D. C., his duties in the Carnegie Foundation necessitating frequent absences from Washington, D. C.

T-9 learned from Mrs. HISS on February 1, 1947, that HISS' New York office was in fact at 522 Fifth Avenue and that he was going to Des Moines, Iowa on the evening of February 12, 1947. This informant subsequently learned that in the first half of February HISS spent some time in the homes of ~~HATHAWAY WATSON~~ and ~~POLLY SHACKLETON~~ in New York City.

PRISCILLA HISS told T-9 on March 8, 1947, that she and her son, TONY, expected to visit ALGER HISS in New York City the following week.

On March 9, 1947, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., was observed entering the HISS residence carrying a brown leather briefcase.

T-9 learned from ALGER HISS on March 26, 1947, that he and his family had been in New York City and had also visited Chappaqua, New York. T-9 also stated that he observed HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., at the HISS home in Washington, D. C., on that date and that COLLINS was still there on the morning of March 27, 1947.

T-9 learned on March 28, 1947, from Mrs. HISS that ALGER HISS was to preside as Chairman of a meeting to be held on April 7, 1947, by the Bryn Mawr College Endowment on the subject, "How Russia Does Business". It was learned that the speakers were to be RAY ELLIS of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, ~~HANS HEYMAN~~, a German refugee and

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instructor at Sampson College in New York and author of a book entitled, "You Can Do Business with Russia", and ERNEST G. ~~PROCES~~ of the Department of Commerce and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY, head of the Council for Atomic Research. It was subsequently ascertained that this meeting was held on April 7, 1947, at the Wardman Park Hotel and that HISS acted as Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it was a series being held to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers at Bryn Mawr College. Thereafter he introduced the speakers and panel members and had nothing further to say during the evening except to receive questions from the audience and to submit these to the speakers and panel members for answer.

T-9 learned on April 4, 1947, that the HISS family was going to Vermont in June where they were to spend a month and that in September 1947 they were going to move to New York.

ALGER HISS confirmed the fact that he and his family were going to Vermont in June to T-9 on May 18, 1947.

* On May 31, 1947, this informant was present when WALTER LIPPMANN, a well known newspaper columnist, and ALGER HISS discussed the HOOVER movement toward a separate peace with former European belligerents. LIPPMANN commented that such action would be a mortal blow to UN to which HISS agreed. LIPPMANN proposed that HISS contact persons of importance so that the proper action might be taken and it was finally agreed that HISS might speak to JAMES BYRNES and DEAN ACHESON. HISS agreed to get to work on this matter and indicated that he would let LIPPMANN know of his success.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933) he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

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HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C. in 1933. ✓

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could

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recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject, "Yellow Dog Contracts". He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE MENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals, HISS could recall no one with the name of POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

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HISS is acquainted with JOHN ABT, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN BACHRACK, who is ABT's sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE". He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative COX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LADD on the matter.

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Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.


"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the ~~International Juridical Association~~. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the ~~Committee for Democratic Action~~ or the ~~Young Communist League~~. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

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"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathan Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral answers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.

CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 P. M. and was concluded at 5:00 P. M. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK.

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

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PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes". She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy". She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

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On June 8, 1947, T-9 learned that the ~~HISS~~ family expected to be away from Washington during the latter part of June and all of July 1947, in Vermont and New Hampshire. HISS indicated that he expected to attend a conference at Dartmouth College in August. He had also made tentative arrangements to give a talk at the King-Smith School in Washington, D. C. on August 7 on ways in which organizations and individuals can promote better interpretation of international questions and help or influence foreign policy.

The HISS family actually left Washington, D. C. on June 18, 1947, and was absent from Washington, D. C. through July 1947.

T-9 was unable to furnish any pertinent information until September 6, 1947, at which time this source learned from PRISCILLA HISS that she was making arrangements for the transportation of her household effects to New York City during the middle of September 1947. Mrs. HISS told the informant that they had obtained an apartment in New York City two blocks north of Washington Square just off Fifth Avenue. She indicated that they were thinking of selling their home in Georgetown. She also indicated to the informant that she expected to be an Assistant Instructor in English at the Dalton School in New York City.

This informant learned on September 12, 1947, that ~~ISHBELL~~ LEE, the wife of ~~DUNCAN~~ LEE, had taken over some of PRISCILLA HISS' duties at the Potomac School in Washington, D. C. and that Mrs. LEE and Mrs. HISS had discussed this matter together.

It is to be noted that DUNCAN LEE, according to T-8, was also involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. which that source had described.

T-9 reported on September 13, 1947, that ALGER HISS and his wife left Washington, D. C. for New York City by automobile on that date.

ALGER HISS appeared before the Special Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on March 16, 1948, at which the facts in the allegations of T-8 were being presented. It was learned that his testimony was a duplication of the information he has previously furnished to agents of this office in the signed statement quoted hereinbefore.

With reference to the allegations of T-8, HAROLD GLASSER upon interview in April and May 1947 stated as follows:

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother, DONALD HISS, who for some time at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans."

During the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS based on the allegations of T-8, the following information was also developed:

It was ascertained that from August 4, 1945, through August 31, 1945, five telephone calls had been made to the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. from telephone number 767 at Croton, New York. The New York Division ascertained that this number was listed to Dr. DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, and was discontinued on September 26, 1945. That office advised further that it had been learned through confidential sources that the above telephone calls were collect calls made by Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER to ALGER HISS at Michigan 0811 in Washington, D. C. The latter number was ascertained to be the residence telephone number of ALGER HISS.

A mail cover placed on the residence address of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., 3120 P Street, N. W., disclosed that during May 1946, ALGER HISS received mail bearing the return address of DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, M. D., 110 East 87th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1946, reflected that an individual named SCHNEIDER had rented a cottage from MICHELE CIMBALO of Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, since May 18, 1946. SCHNEIDER's New York residence was given as 110 East 87th Street, New York City. The New York Office advised that a neighborhood investigation was not advisable at SCHNEIDER's summer address since that neighborhood is completely Communistic and CIMBALO was Chairman of the Westchester County ALP and active in Union and labor affairs.

Further investigation reflected that DANIEL EDWARD SCHNEIDER had been born in Cleveland, Ohio and was a neuropsychiatrist and psychoanalyst by profession. It was ascertained that from 1935 to 1939, he had been an Assistant Alienist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. According to New York files, he was a member of a group of the Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X-Ray Among the Psychiatry Staff", up to about June 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker". The Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division was reported to be known as a center of Communist activities and that the X-Ray Magazine was published by the Bellevue Unit of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that T-8 had alleged that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE had been furnishing her superior in the Soviet espionage ring with information. During the course of the investigation of BELFRAGE by the New York Office, it was ascertained on February 11, 1946, that BELFRAGE had been in contact with JOSEPH NORTH and that on February 4, 1946, he had been in touch with one ISADORE SCHNEIDER. Both of these individuals were described as editors of the magazine "New Masses", and it was noted that JOSEPH NORTH resided at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and had long been active in Communist Party circles.

In connection with SCHNEIDER, it was reported that BELFRAGE and SCHNEIDER discussed a new book being written by ALBERT KAHN. It was also indicated that ISADORE SCHNEIDER's wife was HELEN BERLIN SCHNEIDER and that she had been employed in the office of "Amerasia" at the time that that publication had been involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The files of the Washington Field Office do not reflect whether ISADORE SCHNEIDER is related to DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER.

It is noted further that during the course of the investigation being conducted in Washington, D. C. on the basis of the allegations of T-8, it was determined that DAVID WAHL at that time a resident of Washington, D. C. was a contact of many of the individuals allegedly involved in the Soviet espionage ring.

In connection with WAHL, it is interesting to note that T-14, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. who has furnished considerable reliable information in connection with Communist Party matters, stated that the informant knew DAVID WAHL to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in the late 30s and that WAHL had told the informant that espionage was one of the reasons why he had been sent to Washington, D. C. by his Party superiors. This informant related that WAHL made regular trips between New York City and Washington, D. C. at bi-weekly intervals at that time.

T-10, a completely reliable source, advised at the end of April 1947 that he had learned from MARY JANE KEENEY, another individual who was identified as a contact of many of the members of the alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., as reported by T-8, that a DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the home of DAVID WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland, on the weekend of April 25, 1947. MARY JANE KEENEY had seen the SCHNEIDERS there at which time they had discussed an interview by FBI agents with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife. According to T-8, SILVERMASTER was a ring leader in the Soviet espionage conspiracy described by her.

MARY JANE KEENEY stated that DAN SCHNEIDER had told her that a mentor in New York was bringing out a book in a couple of months concerning the FBI in which no holds were barred. It is believed that SCHNEIDER referred to a book subsequently published by ALBERT KAHN.

T-15 confirmed that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the WAHL home during the period in question and advised further that SCHNEIDER had sent a telegram to 461 East 82nd Street, New York City in which he stated that the telephone service was bad and requested that he received a wire every morning.

T-16 believed to be a completely reliable source, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY on April 27, 1940, had attended a dinner at the residence of JACK MARSALKA at which DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER of New York City were also in attendance. MARSALKA was ascertained by this office to have been a contact of many of the individuals alleged by T-8 to be involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington Field Office files reflect further that at 11:05 P. M. on the evening of April 8, 1947, DAVID WAHL and an individual, subsequently identified as Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER left 110 East 87th

Street, and after walking around in the neighborhood until 12:10 A. M., April 9, 1947, they re-entered 110 East 87th Street, New York City. It was observed at that time they were making notes in a notebook.

Subsequent contacts between WAHL and DANIEL SCHNEIDER are known to have occurred.

Washington Field Office files also reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS ~~WILKINS~~ who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACY SAMUEL ~~WITCZAK~~, advised in July 1947 that WITCZAK had spoken of a "Dr. Boss" who was interested in international relations. WILKINS stated that "Boss" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. Boss" was to be believed to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT ~~BUSS~~ whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. It was determined that BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflected that the files of the Department of State contained the following messages:

Radio communications between the Department of State and the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands reflect that on December 31, 1940, the following message was sent to the High Commissioner:

"Message 646. Further reference your 916, September 1."

"Mr. CLAUDE A. ~~BUSS~~ now on faculty of University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is available to come to Manila immediately as Executive Assistant. BUSS is about thirty-six years old, married, and has two children, eight and ten respectively. He is former Foreign Service Officer who has served in the Far East. As a University teacher has specialized in our Far Eastern relations. He is a fluent draftsman, has keen mind, and pleasing personality. Should be excellent at meeting members of business community and in relations with Philippine and other officials as had little administrative experience and has heretofore not found administrative duties interesting. However, he assured me when in Washington last week he believed he could

adequately handle the administrative aspects of a position and that he was prepared for a good deal of routine administrative correspondence and other work. He made an excellent impression on me and I consider that he would be satisfactory, and in discussing salary I think you should offer him \$7500. He is well thought of by those in the Department who know him. Suggest you consult ~~SALISBURY~~. Have as yet had no response from the Department of Commerce. ALGER HISS".

Under date of January 3, 1941, Radiogram #7 from the High Commissioner from the Philippines was as follows: "For ALGER HISS, your 646. Appreciate your finding BUSS. Very favorably inclined toward offering him position. Before doing so I should be very much interested in knowing your opinion as between BUSS and NOEL FIELD, who is the better man for the job. Also is BUSS better than BERGELIN, if he is available? Have you met BUSS's wife, and if so what is she like? Would also appreciate WELDON JONES' opinion of BUSS. Have you yet heard from Department of Commerce? If Commerce has not recommended anyone more favorably than BUSS and if I receive from you favorable replies to these inquiries, I shall expect to send radiogram to BUSS offering to recommend him. I am anxious to lose no time in the matter."

On January 11, 1941, Radiogram #17 was sent to the High Commissioner to the Philippines as follows: "From ALGER HISS, your #7 of January 3. It is my impression that the most competent persons in the Department of State consider that BUSS is under all circumstances better qualified than FIELD. Do not consider I am personally familiar enough with characteristics and personalities of two men to make definite choice. BUSS would unquestionably be able to reach Manila sooner. Have not met BUSS' wife, but understand from colleagues of BUSS' that she is attractive and intelligent. WELDON JONES has not met BUSS who is now in California. His address is UCLA. JONES thinks highly of LEE who is mentioned in your #945 December 28. I personally should think that BUSS' experience in our Foreign Service would make him better qualified than LEE. WELDON JONES has been unable as yet to locate LEE."

The file reflects a copy of a night letter directed to subject on January 15, 1941, offering him the position as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

It is observed that in 1940 and in 1941 ALGER HISS was employed as a Special Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State.

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WFO - 74-94

LEAD

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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. D.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

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INFORMANT PAGE

T-1. A confidential source of the Washington Field Office from whom the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2. [REDACTED]

T-3. [REDACTED]

T-4. Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

T-5. [REDACTED]

T-6. [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

T-7. Subversive files, Metropolitan Police Department.

(With reference to informants T-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the information which they furnished appears in the file entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT." All these sources have been recontacted in connection with the current investigation with the exception of T-4, Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who is deceased.

T-8. Confidential Informant GREGORY.

T-9. [REDACTED]

T-10. [REDACTED] 84

T-11. [REDACTED]

T-12. [REDACTED]

WFO - 74-94

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

T-13.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-14.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-15.

[REDACTED]

T-16. A highly confidential source known to Special Agents COURTLAND L. JONES and JEROME M. GARLAND of the Washington Field Office [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 74-94

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/4	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/31/49	REPORT MADE BY LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF	NPB:MAH
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information concerning ALGER HISS in Washington Field Office files reviewed and summarized. In 1942 HISS denied allegations of CP membership and membership in WCDA in sworn statement. Information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939 and to Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, concerning CP Underground Movement in Washington, D. C., and HISS' alleged connection therewith set out. T-8, confessed Soviet agent, alleged in November 1945 that HISS involved in Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. Results of investigation set out. Contacts with HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and ROBERT T. MILLER, III, noted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-1 11/9/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FORM. II. 1-2.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 11/9/87

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field
dated January 26, 1949.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

The purpose of this report is to set forth in summary form information contained in the files of the reporting office concerning

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		74-1333-2450
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York (1 - THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City) 3 - Washington Field		Copy; A

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ALGER HISS. This report will not include information concerning HISS' antecedents or his educational and professional background. With respect to this information, attention is directed to the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the instant matter.

The files reflect that on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES was Chairman, the following information appeared:

"ALGER HISS	Legal Adviser,	\$5,800
3415 Volta Place, N. W.	Department of State	
Washington, D. C.		

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

In December 1941 an agent of this office contacted the DIES Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General was the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the DIES Committee entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". No further information was available concerning this matter from the DIES Committee.

T-1 advised the Washington Field Office that the name ALGER HISS did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, T-1 advised that the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W. did appear in the active indices of that organization.

T-2, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he had been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing had come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated he was not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one

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time secretary to the late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it had been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

T-3, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he was not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

T-4, who was acquainted with Mr. HISS during the years from 1933 to 1935, when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--"My Country 'Tis of Thee, in what those boys were doing."

T-4 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period.

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Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order, and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-4 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-4 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-4 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS was very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-4, it may be stated that T-4, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. The diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

"Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."

"Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."

"And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

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"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a laugh."

"Honest men, in sympathy with the President's program, simply cannot conceive of the situation."

"I have no quarrel with their being anything they want to be, but I do object to the mantle of democracy being used in the way it is. And I do object to the superciliousness of this group when dealing with the lawyers not of their own breed. And, as to Government service? They don't know what it means. Just say, as actually happened, that such a thing could not be done. The question shot back promptly was, 'Why'? Because there is a law which prohibits it they were told. The answer came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll change that'. And, by golly, that's what they are doing".

For instance: In the group were JEROME FRANK, with three lieutenants, ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA. These men, not Mr. FRANK, brought in a group of men of their own choosing. I smile when I read of political appointments. ALGER HISS gave orders not to let any Member of Congress even see JEROME FRANK, because he might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'brilliant' lawyers, with some knowledge of agriculture, and a less socialistic viewpoint might have been able to produce laws just as unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the President, writing the laws, administering them, are seizing the opportunity to

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put forward their own half-baked ideas. That is being charitable to them. Some of them are deliberately trying to set one group against another, possibly feeling they are honest, but if so, why go to the trouble of being so plausible in disguising their motives that even sane, sensible men give them the benefit of the doubt? Why not say, what I've heard them say privately? 'Labor should run the Government' said one; 'better for all industry if it were run by the Government' contributes another; and ever and always 'down with the profit motive'."

"When the so-called 'purge' took place I'll admit I was stunned by its suddenness, but if CHESTER DAVIS had not acted then, well, he would not have been the CHESTER DAVIS whom I had known of for many years through my agricultural contacts. However, not even he, being a mere mortal, could have known all the behind-the-scenes stuff. No one can work with an organization and betray it, if he has any sense of loyalty, and no one working with JEROME FRANK would betray him - that is, except those in whom he placed most confidence - misguidedly. So, CHESTER DAVIS today has only the most sketchy idea of what actually happened. However, the day after the purge, JEROME FRANK's lieutenants acted according to their temperaments... they ran true to form. PRESS - faced with no job, and an opportunist at all times, made the amazing statement that he 'had been one of JEROME's severest critics' and therefore should be retained. HISS, more suave, who was in reality a more dangerous person than PRESSMAN because not as obnoxious personally, managed to retain his footing and became one of the lawyers most relied upon to go to the front - and how many fronts he is serving on is a tribute to the young man's amazing energy, plausibility and all around colossal nerve."

"Let's take these three men one at a time. First - ALGER HISS. For months during 1934 he served with the Munitions Investigation Committee - detailed from AAA. He worked

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on the 1934 amendments to the AAA on the side directing his corps of hand-picked assistants. Some of the work of the Munitions Committee found its way into the AAA office - many stenographers were engaged in assisting, at a time when we were short of help. In the fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over the place, and when February 1935 came, he managed to stay long enough, and work smoothly enough to leave in charge of the work at the Capitol one of his trusted subordinates. HISS, it seemed, had impressed Chairman NYE - hence his selection for that work. Few people knew how close he was to the group pressing for the inquiry. After knowing that JEROME FRANK had never signed an opinion without ALGER's O.K. and moreover that JEROME signed many opinions without going into them fully, just listening to ALGER's specious reasoning, and seeing that JEROME had to stand the gaff while ALGER landed into the counsels of the mighty, I'm willing to give the young man credit for anything, including hypnotic powers."

"ALGER HISS had a force working under him for a solid year to prove that all landlords were crooks - to stir up sharecroppers, and as one agriculturist in a southern State commented - 'into the opinions of the Legal Division there are being included more and more, provisions designed to overthrow the land tenure system of the South'. The sharecropper difficulties were publicized through the medium of farm organizations which sprang up in New York overnight; Leagues for this and that; but the real crew worked right in our office. Lawyers who never came closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard and Columbia, were all wrought up over matters in Arkansas."

T-5, who was in a position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to observe Mr. HISS during his employment there, stated that Mr. HISS was not one of the persons requested to resign from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the "purge" of 1935. This informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-

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wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned, was not the case.

T-5 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

T-6, who professed to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party, advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of the informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understood certain New York Communists had a connection at the State Department, through whom certain considerations could be received, but was unable to state the source of his information.

T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that his files contained no information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name as an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the "purge".

On February 14, 1942, Mr. HISS, after being duly sworn, made the following voluntary statement, the original of which was retained in the files of this office. He declined to return to this office to sign the statement stating that he saw no necessity for doing so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement would be typed as he had dictated it.

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Kisseloff-11967

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"Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1942

"Statement of ALGER HISS made in the presence of Special Agent G. D. KING, Jr., and Stenographer ZONA McARTHUR, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. KING.

"Q. Are you Mr. ALGER HISS employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

"A. I am.

"Q. Mr. HISS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of the subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that?

"A. Not at all.

"Q. Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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- "A. I do.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, what is your present home address, please sir?
- "A. 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- "Q. And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?
- "A. About five and one-half years, I think.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?
- "A. I have not.
- "Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?
- "A. I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
- "A. I am not and never have been.
- "Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?
- "A. I have not and never have been.
- "Q. Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?

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- "A. Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?
- "A. I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is HITLER's.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, have you ever advocated disloyalty to our present form of Government?
- "A. I have not.
- "Q. At this time, Mr. HISS, you may have the opportunity of making any statement you deem pertinent to this inquiry you so desire.
- "A. Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement I can make is really a question. This all comes as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have always been a staunch supporter of the ROOSEVELT administration ever since it came in.
- "Q. As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by that Congress under that Law to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations.
- "A. It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution is laudable.

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- "Q. I am not at liberty to furnish you the information from the files.
- "A. But if you could give me some indication of what it was you had in mind, I would know what to address my statement to.
- "Q. I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication is by the questions I have already asked you as to what the allegation could possibly be. That is all I am at liberty to furnish you.
- "A. As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I don't know what particular kind of statement would be helpful. My background and record, I assume, are available to you anyway. I am a lawyer by training. I have been employed by the Federal Government half of the time since I graduated from law school, and the rest of the time I was employed in a private law firm in Boston and New York. I came down here in 1933 at the behest of the Government. I remained according to my statement at the behest of the Government. I think I could have made a good deal more money if I had stayed in the private practice of law in New York. My reason for coming to Washington was not to make money, but to be helpful to the country. As a lawyer, I don't ascribe any significance to self-serving statements, but without knowing what specific kind of things you have in your files, which it is not proper for you to disclose, I really don't know what to say that would be helpful to you in the way of a statement.
- "Q. Well, this is not a hearing. This is purely a voluntary interview, and the interview is made a part of the investigative report in our file. Is there anything further you wish to say?

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"A. I'd like to ask whether I am at liberty to inform my immediate superior of the Department of State of the fact that you called me in here.

"Q. That is entirely up to you!"

At the time the above information was developed, HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State.

On May 4, 1945, the Bureau furnished this office with certain notes which had been made by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Undersecretary of State, U. S. State Department, who received the information from one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1939. It was stated that CHAMBERS was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and at one time was Editor of the "Daily Worker" and subsequently was Editor of "New Masses". CHAMBERS had pointed out that the Communist Party at that time was interested in the organization of a Government Underground in Washington, D. C., and this underground movement was originally headed by HAROLD WARE.

The following is set out from the original notes:

"London

Underground Espionage Agent.

- (1) Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. GREENBERG - MD (West 70th NY)
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

ROSENBLIETT - in U.S.

connected with Dr. ISADOR MILLER - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
was 'front' behind MACK MOREN existed - in
MILLER's employ
Knew PRESSMAN - his alias was 'COLE PHILIPS' -
Introduced him to MACK MOREN, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -

Kisseloff-11972

PRESSMAN - as counsel - helped MOREN - made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early '37 - probably fall of '36.

PRESSMAN

Underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE; PRESSMAN was in his group - (1932-3??) PRESSMAN then in the A.A.A. -

NATHAN WITT - Secretary of the NLRB - head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE -

JOHN ABT - followed WITT in that group -
Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now
in CIO (M. WARE's widow - JESSICA SMITH
Ed. Soviet Russia).

Mr. ABT - Sister: MARION BACHARACH - Secretary
- Communist from Minnesota.
(JESSICA SMITH: With Reuters in 1926 -
friend of LOUIS FISCHER)

Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house - 15th St.
CHARLES KRIVITSKY - alias CHARLES KRAMER - (C.I.O.)
worked in La Follette Committee -
Physicist.

VINCENT RENO - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds -
Formerly CP Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG
organizer under (Aerial bomb sight Detectors)
alias 'LANCE CLARK.'

PHILIP RENO - in Social Security (??) -
was head of Underground Trade Union Group
Political leader

ELINOR NELSON, treasurer of Fed. Employees' Union -
(Fed. Workers' Union, C.I.O. - headed by
JAKE BAKER)

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RENO connected with Baltimore Party
organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN
alias FIELD - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections -

State

Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -

DUGGAN - LAURENCE - (Member CP ??)

?
(WADLEIGH) WADLEY - Trade Agreement Section

LOVELL - " " "

Communist Shop Group

ELINOR NELSON - LAURENCE DUGGAN - JULIEN WADLEIGH -

West European Div'n - FIELD - still in -

(LEVINE says he is out went into I.E.O.

Then in Committee for Repatriation

His leader was HEDDA GOMPERTZ

LAUGHLIN CURRIE: Was a 'Fellow Traveler' -
helped various Communists - never went the
whole way. -

S.E.C. -

PHILIP RENO - used to be

Treasury

SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?)

Counsel's Office

Sends weekly reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)

FRANK COE - Now teacher at McGill.

There are two: brother - One of them

in CP's 'Foreign Bureau' - BOB COE

~~SECRET~~

Known from PETERS - formerly in Bela Kun
 Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandos(?)
 Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
 Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
 head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
 Woodside, L. I. - under alias 'SILVER' - &
 lectured in Communist camps -
 Friend: 'BLAKE' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
 WEINER - American: Polish Jew. -
 PETERS was responsible for Washington Sector
 Went to Moscow - where is he now? -
 Wife - a Comintern courier. -
 West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' - VOLKOV is
 his real name - daughter a Comintern
 courier. He knows the West Coast
 underground - Residence: San Francisco
 or Oakland -

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG - Politburo -
 member of the Exec. Committee
 Head of GPU in U.S.
 Works with PETERS -

Plans for two Super-battleships -
 secured in 1937 - who gave -
 KARP - brother-in-law of MOLOTOV - working
 with SCOTT FERRIS, got this released -

Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??
 FIELD was original contact
 He introduced DUGGAN to GOMPERTZ (HEDDA)
 DUGGAN's relationship was casual -
 Shall excuse? - Where is HEDDA
 GOMPERTZ?
 DUGGAN & FIELD supposed to have
 been both members of party. -

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DONALD HISS

(Philippine Adviser)

Member of C.P. with PRESSMAN & WITT -
Labor Dep't. - Asst. to FRANCES PERKINS -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator in BRIDGES trial -
Brought along by brother -

ALGER HISS

Ass't to SAYRE - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - PRISCILLA HISS- Socialist -
Early days of New Deal

Note - When LOY HENDERSON interviewed Mrs. RUBENS his report immediately went back to Moscow. Who sent it? - Such came from Washington."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by agents of the New York Office in his offices in the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS stated that after a term of service as Editor of the "New Masses" he was brought in contact with a man whom he knew simply as ARTHUR. ARTHUR introduced CHAMBERS to a man whom he recognized as a former Treasurer of a Hungarian Communist newspaper who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. PETERS. ARTHUR introduced this man as PETER. The latter told CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS would act as a courier between himself and ARTHUR until further notice. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS also related considerable information which had come to him concerning the operations of the Soviet intelligence service with which he believed ARTHUR to be associated. In approximately 1935 his courier activities between ARTHUR and PETER ceased. At that time he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., and was told that he would act as a connecting link between HAROLD WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City.

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In approximately 1935 he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and was told he would be the connecting link between WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier he would also serve as a morale officer giving people talks and indoctrination talks to the Underground group headed by WARE. CHAMBERS explained that WARE was the leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the Underground of the Communist Party. He stated further that there were several organizations of this Underground, each consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know of the existence or members of any of the other units but who maintained liaison through the leaders. He advised that he, himself, was the liaison between the particular unit headed by HAROLD WARE and PETER, and that he did not know of any of the operations of the other liaison men between PETER and underground units in Washington, D. C. He stated that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals, and that almost everyone of these was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington and consisting of six to eight members.

CHAMBERS stated he identified the following individuals as having been members of the particular Underground unit in which he was interested:

JOHN ABT
LEON PRESSMAN
HENRY COLLINS
NATHAN PERLOW

CHARLES KRAMER
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
NATHAN WITT

He stated there were two other unidentified individuals, one of whom had the last name of POST.

According to CHAMBERS, this group had as its meeting place the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE, which was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle. They also met in the homes of the individuals comprising the group. In addition to the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, hestated meetings were held at JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street; the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage, which was the principal meeting place of the group, and that one night they met at the home of KRAMER.

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In connection with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with HAROLD WARE's group, and that he had usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' house. He added that when HISS went into the NYE Committee which was investigating armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but did meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT's sister, MARION BACHRACH.

When CHAMBERS was asked whether or not he believed that HISS might have broken with the Party, he stated he had no reason to believe he may have dropped out, and as a reason for this belief explained that after he had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to HISS' home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. CHAMBERS explained that when he arrived PRISCILLA HISS was the only one there and while CHAMBERS momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. HISS immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. CHAMBERS immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of ALGER HISS.

When HISS arrived they had dinner together at his home and then CHAMBERS talked with HISS all night long in an effort to persuade HISS to leave the Party. CHAMBERS stated that with tears streaming down his face HISS had refused to break with the Communists and had given as a reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS stated his reason in going to HISS in order to get him to break away from the Communist Party was that he personally thought an awful lot of HISS and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with the Communist movement. CHAMBERS pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of HISS' wife.

In November 1945, T-8, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and courier, furnished considerable information concerning the operations of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. This informant alleged that HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, had been

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a member of the ring, and stated that GLASSER had been working in Europe for the Treasury Department and had dropped out of the so-called PERLO group in Washington, D. C., which group the informant had named as one phase of the espionage conspiracy. The informant stated that VICTOR PERLO, alleged head of this group, had told her that GLASSER had asked him if he, GLASSER, would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a government agency in Washington, D. C., and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told the informant that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure in the espionage ring, as far as he, PERLO, knew, was the only person who had possession of this information. While talking with KRAMER at a later date in New York City, the informant brought this matter up and KRAMER stated that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the U. S. State Department.

The informant stated that "JACK", a Russian contact, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the Spring of 1945 the informant obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "JACK" stated to the informant that he had learned the identity of HISS.

The informant stated further that on one occasion, GREGORY SILVERMASTER, another alleged member of the espionage ring, complained to the informant that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if the informant could do something to remedy the situation. The informant told "BILL", a Russian contact, about the SILVERMASTER complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "GENE", who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out". The informant stated that it was his impression he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department.

As a result of the allegations of T-8, an investigation was instituted by this office late in November 1945, in the course of which the following information was developed. Unless noted to the contrary, this information was furnished by T-9, a source close to ALGER HISS and his wife,

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PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS, to whom both imparted considerable information concerning their activities and contacts. T-9 is considered to be completely reliable by this office.

It was determined that HISS, with his wife and one child resided at 3210 P Street, N. W.; that he was employed at the Department of State in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Physical surveillances conducted from November 26 to 30, 1945, reflected that HISS went regularly to his place of employment in the State Department, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., during this period.

On the evening of November 27, 1945, an unidentified man was observed leaving the HISS home. He proceeded to 1320 - 31st Street, N. W. He was subsequently identified as JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN of that address. T-9 advised that TILGHMAN, who by that time was a resident of Baltimore, was a visitor at the HISS home on December 28, 1946, and was determined thereafter to have been in fairly frequent contact with ALGER HISS. Investigation reflected that TILGHMAN was a native of Baltimore who had been employed in the Federal government with the Federal Writers' Project, the A.A.A. and finally the Department of State.

On the evening of November 30, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as HAROLD W. STEIN and LORIN S. STEIN, visited the HISS home. According to T-9, the HISSes and STEINs were in touch with one another periodically in 1946. Investigation reflected that STEIN had been born in New York City and after attending Yale University had been employed as a teacher before joining the Government service in 1934 with the F.S.R.C. From December 1935 to May 1939 he was with the Works Projects Administration with a brief period in 1938 as Trial Examiner with the National Labor Relations Board. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. In November 1941 he joined the War Production Board in the Office for Emergency Management.

An investigation of STEIN was conducted at that time and various individuals with whom he had previously been employed in the government service described STEIN as "pinkish", "definitely leftist and otherwise Communistically inclined".

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One RALPH DeSOLO of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, and one EDWIN BANTA of New York, also a former member of the Communist Party, stated that STEIN had permitted a sitdown strike in a Federal Arts Project under his supervision in New York City. The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list STEIN as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Mrs. STEIN as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both of these organizations were cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Physical surveillances reflected that among HISS' associates at the Department of State were ISAAC N. P. STOKES, II; GORDON B. STRONG and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON. T-9 reported that THOMPSON and HISS appeared to be very friendly and that their business relationship appeared to carry over into the social field. The files of this office contained no information concerning these individuals.

On December 1, 1945, HISS and his family visited his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On December 2, 1945, the HISS family drove to Baltimore and visited HISS' mother, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and his sisters, LUCY and MARY C. HISS. That evening Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of LEONARD OUTHWAITE, 1708 - 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the home of his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W. Mr. and Mrs. OUTHWAITE visited the home of ALGER HISS on the evening of December 4, 1945. OUTHWAITE was identified as a former employee of the Veterans Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency and as a Lecturer and Author of some prominence in the field of Anthropology.

On the morning of December 4, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE of 3101 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were observed being driven downtown by Mr. and Mrs. HISS in the HISS automobile. This couple had also visited the HISS on the evening of November 29, 1945. BEN MOORE visited the HISS home for dinner on September 21, 1946, and according to T-9, the two families were apparently quite friendly with each other. Investigation reflected that MOORE had been born in New Jersey and after attending Swarthmore College and Columbia University he served as a

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Research Assistant for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934 and 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he was an Associate Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from 1941 to 1943 he was employed by the Office of Production and Management and the War Production Board. He entered military duty in the Summer of 1943. His wife was employed by the War Department in 1944, according to a credit report.

On the evening of December 8, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the Metropolitan Club and later visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH COY GREEN, 10 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. GREEN was identified as an employee of the Department of State.

On the evening of December 10, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS were the guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMSON SMITH of 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. SMITH was identified as a State Department employee who had previously been with the Federal Security Agency and the Office for Emergency Management, the Department of Justice, the Security and Exchange Commission, the National Recovery Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since 1933. Mrs. SMITH was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, mentioned hereinbefore.

At approximately this time, T-10, a completely reliable source who had close personal contact with both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, advised that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS would sail for London around December 27 or 28, 1945. This informant also reported that both Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS had been spending a lot of time on the problem of Atomic Energy which was related to his work on the United Nations. HISS was reported to be working actively on this and Mrs. HISS had been attending daily Senate hearings on the subject. Together they had been attempting to read and understand the SMYTH Report. On December 15, 1945, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS was reading HENRY D. SMYTH's book "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes".

On December 18, 1945, T-9 learned that PRISCILLA HISS had been in contact with an individual known to the informant only as LOLA. On January 18, 1946, they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, the topic of which was "What Does the Returning G.I. Expect at Home?" During this conversation, Mrs. HISS described the audience as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and stated they had nevertheless given terrific applause to the very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN, the Cartoonist and another individual.

The individual known as LOLA stated she had liked the statement in which the speaker had said that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the Union, and added she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS stated that that is what democracy is and that there were thousands who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow. This individual was subsequently identified as Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, also known as LOLA G. HORTON. She was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Confidential Informants reported that she was generally regarded as a radical and had possibly participated in the activities of organizations regarded as radical. She was reported to have been active in consumer organizations in the District of Columbia, was a member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington in 1940 and 1941 and was elected as a delegate to the National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers. Her husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, entered the government service as Director of Information in the Office for Emergency Management in July 1941.

On December 22, 1945, HISS advised T-9 that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon to visit his mother.

On December 25, 1945, this informant learned that ALGER HISS had notified his brother, DONALD, that he was leaving for London in a few days in connection with a UN Conference to be held in London.

This informant also reported that during the last half of December, HISS was engaged primarily in arrangements for this conference. According to the informant, HISS was apparently out of Washington on December 19, 1945.

He departed for New York City on December 29, 1945, and sailed from New York City for England aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on December 31, 1945.

HISS was absent from the United States from December 31, 1945 until February 20, 1946, on which date T-9 reported that he had returned to his home in Washington, D. C., having flown back from England.

On December 30, 1945, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS appeared to be friendly with one DOROTHEA BLAISDELL. Her name was reported to appear on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which informants of this office have reported as having been organized as a Communist front group. Her husband, DONALD CHRISTY BLAISDELL, was reported to have been in contact with Mrs. HISS during June 1946.

Investigation of BLAISDELL reflected that he had been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1935 and had subsequently entered the government service with the Department of State. His name appeared on an alleged membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BLAISDELL denied membership in this organization in a signed statement furnished in March 1942.

On February 4, 1946, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS was engaged in soliciting funds for an unidentified scholarship program aimed at raising \$1200.00. This informant stated that at this time a woman was in contact with Mrs. HISS and advised that she had heard from WILDER and that he was expected home sometime between the 12th and the 20th of December. This informant subsequently ascertained that WILDER and MARCIA FOOTE were apparently quite friendly with the HISS family and that there

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appeared to be considerable association between the two families. The informant learned further that FOOT had apparently been at the UN Conference in London with ALGER HISS and that the FOOTES had purchased a home in Larchmont, New York in the spring of 1946.

On February 6, 1946, Mrs. HISS was requested by one ALICE STRONG to assist in raising money for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mrs. HISS agreed to write letters, make telephone calls and take any other action desired in assisting this project.

The informant learned on February 9, 1946, that HISS's return from London was imminent and that he would be in the company of Mr. COHEN (possibly BEN COHEN) and Mr. VANDENBERG (presumably ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG).

Mrs. HISS advised T-9 on February 11, 1946, that she and her husband might take a vacation upon his return from the UN Conference and added that he was to make a speaking trip to Boston sometime during March. It was also learned from this informant that HISS was to accompany STEPTINIUS to New York City as soon as the arrival of the UN delegation there became known.

On February 19, 1946, this informant learned that an individual known to the informant only as HENRY had advised Mrs. HISS that he had just returned from overseas and would like to get in touch with her and her husband. (It is believed that this individual may have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., whom other sources had reported as recently returned from overseas.)

On February 28, 1946, this informant learned that HISS would speak on the radio on March 2, 1946, on the Foreign Policy Association broadcast and that he might visit his mother in Baltimore on March 10, 1946.

On March 13, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that her husband had a speaking engagement in New York City the following day and that he expected to attend the UN Security Council meetings later that month in New York City. On the following day Mrs. HISS advised this source that HISS was to be in Boston, Massachusetts from March 18 to 20, 1946, but did not reveal the purpose of this trip.

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On March 20, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that ALGER HISS had left for Boston March 17, 1946, and would probably go to New York on March 24, 1946. On the same day the informant learned that Mrs. HISS was going to lunch with Mrs. TRYGVE LIE, wife of the Secretary General of the UN and that she was later going to the Capitol with Mrs. LIE to meet Mrs. CONNALLY (probably the wife of Senator TOM CONNALLY of Texas).

Mrs. HISS told the informant on March 21 that ALGER HISS was going to New York and would be gone about a week. However, the informant advised that HISS was at home on the evening of March 25, 1946, since the informant was personally in touch with him at that time. HISS apparently returned to New York again since Mrs. HISS advised the informant on March 29, 1946, that her husband was at the Hotel Pennsylvania at New York City. Later on that date the informant learned at the Department of State that HISS would arrive in Washington the following morning March 30, 1946. HISS contacted the informant on the morning of March 30 and advised he had returned on the night train and that he had been engaged in work involving the UN meetings in New York City.

The informant was personally in contact with HISS during April 1946, only on the 16th and 19th of that month. Mrs. HISS indicated to the informant that her husband was going to New York City a great deal, apparently in connection with UN business.

This informant reported that on April 5, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. HISS and requested that she join the mass parade to Congress on April 10 to advocate the continuation of OPA. Mrs. HISS indicated that she was unable to get away from the house as she had no one to stay with her son.

On April 12, 1946, Mrs. HISS arranged for some one to sit with her son on April 14, 15 and 17 and indicated that she had to be at the Pan American on April 15 before noon. The informant was not aware of the nature of Mrs. HISS's business at the Pan American Union on that date.

Mrs. HISS told the informant on April 16, 1946, that she and her son, TONY, would spend the month of July in Vermont and possibly the whole summer. The informant also learned that the HISS family expected to share a farm in Vermont with an individual named DORIS who was not otherwise identified.

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The informant also learned on April 19, 1946, that ALGER HISS had had a speaking engagement in Baltimore earlier that week. At this time HISS advised the informant that he was at that time Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State.

The informant learned from Mrs. HISS on April 22, 1946, that ALGER HISS was going to take a vacation in July and that arrangements had been made to secure a farm for that month with one DORIS SEWELL.

The informant learned on April 26, 1946, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been invited to attend a large dinner party at the home of HAROLD and LORIN STEIN in Chevy Chase that evening.

HISS was ill during the latter part of May 1946 and remained at home from his office. T-9 was present on May 23, 1946, during a discussion between ALGER HISS and JACK ROSS, another employee of the State Department, at which time they discussed State Department affairs. ROSS indicated that he had had a long talk with "DON" and JACK THOMPSON about getting a certain atomic energy man. The informant stated that the conversation was largely concerned with plans for a coordinating center regarding atomic energy. HISS at this time indicated that there were some papers on his desk at the office relating to the atomic energy matter as well as a draft of a speech for BARUCH.

This informant stated that ROSS and HISS discussed this matter again on May 24, 1946, with specific reference to personnel. They referred to one SOKOLOFF and his reaction to the atomic energy business. They indicated that from the history of treatment by the Military Staff Committee, they were uncertain as to just how much the Atomic Energy Commission would want the secretariat to do.

In the further course of discussion, HISS stated that he felt they were well organized to take care of the BARUCH procedural needs but that he felt that still did not give them any break into the substance. He stated he felt it was necessary to get somebody who knew something about the atomic energy subsidy question as a part of the general disarmament picture.

On May 26, 1946, a person known to the informant only as PORTER contacted HISS, advising that he thought HISS should check up on a story by SCOTTY RASMUSSEN in the New York Times for May 26, 1946. PORTER advised that representatives of various news services and newspapers had been chasing him about the story. HISS stated that "he", apparently referring to RASMUSSEN could not have been

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righter had he been inside the department. But HISS did not see that that meant that "we", apparently referring to the State Department, could say anything to the other people and HISS added that he did not know where "he" got it.

BEN MOORE who has been previously identified in this report was a dinner guest at the HISS home on the evening of May 28, 1946, according to this source.

On June 1, 1946, the informant learned that HISS was still ill but expected to return to his duties in the State Department on June 3. HISS planned to take off the entire month of July, however, on June 3, the informant advised that HISS had been taken to Doctors Hospital for three days to take penicillin treatment.

DOROTHEA BLAISDELL contacted HISS on June 7 and told him that her husband, DON BLAISDELL, had returned from Chicago where he had been going over the Chicago Roundtable Discussion program.

On the following day, HISS and an individual believed by the informant to be JACK ROSS of the State Department, were in discussion and ROSS told HISS that HERSCHEL JOHNSON was coming to the State Department that morning and hoped that a decision could be reached on the Spanish question. The informant gathered that there was a wide division of opinion between JOHNSON, BEN COHEN, and DEAN ACHESON and that ROSS indicated that JOHNSON was a Loyalist.

HISS is believed to have returned to work on June 10, 1946. The informant learned that on June 15, 1946, HISS and DEAN ACHESON had a discussion concerning the Health Conference of the UN on which HISS was working.

PRISCILLA HISS told the informant on June 18 that the HISS family was leaving on June 23, 1946, for an all-summer vacation. The informant was present on June 24, 1946, when HERSCHEL JOHNSON asked HISS if the latter was having a meeting with DEAN ACHESON and if so, JOHNSON wanted to have ALGER mention confidentially to ACHESON but not openly at the meeting, the desired voting procedure and also the present policy on the veto in the Atomic Commission. HISS replied that he would take this up with ACHESON and informed JOHNSON that he would immediately give him ACHESON's views on these points. JOHNSON stated he was making this request because he wished to follow out exactly what ACHESON wanted.

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On the same date PRISCILLA HISS told the informant that the HISSSES were planning to spend the night of June 29, 1946 at the home of their friends the FOOTES at Scarsdale, New York, and that PRISCILLA HISS was contemplating a teacher's job at Potomac School on her return in the fall.

The informant learned on June 27, 1946, from PRISCILLA HISS that the HISS family was leaving the following day for KELLOGG SMITH's hotel in Chestertown, Maryland, and that they planned on leaving for Vermont on July 1, 1946.

HISS and his family were absent from Washington, D. C. from June 28, 1946 until July 31, 1946.

On August 7, 1946, the informant reported that Mrs. HISS had been contacted by Mrs. HELEN PROVINSE of 315 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, who had inquired if Mrs. HISS belonged to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not but that she always had been a well-wisher. Mrs. PROVINSE advised that she was going to be chairman of the minority group that fall and that she wanted Mrs. HISS to work on this committee this year. Mrs. HISS agreed to do this if she had time but replied that she had a part-time job at the Potomac School where her son, TONY, would be enrolled. Mrs. PROVINSE mentioned that she was particularly interested in having PRISCILLA on a Steering Committee of about eight people.

T-9 learned on August 9 that the HISSSES had enrolled TONY HISS at the Marjorie Webster Junior College at 16th Street and Columbia Road, N. W.

DONALD HISS was invited to the ALGER HISS home for dinner on August 12, 1946, by PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE were dinner guests at the HISS home on August 14, 1946.

This informant advised that on August 15, 1946, ALGER HISS had a luncheon engagement with Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON (it is believed that this individual is identical with the present Governor-elect of the State of Illinois).

On August 17, 1946, an individual believed to have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., invited the HISS family to the COLLINS' home for the following day. In this connection attention is directed to information previously set forth in this report concerning the alleged

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participation of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in a Communist underground group as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is noted further that investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-8 relative to the activities of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., reflected that COLLINS was also a contact of JOSEPH B. GREGG and of BELA and SONIA GOLD who were described by T-8 as members of this Soviet espionage ring.

Confidential Informant T-9 was present on August 24, 1946, during a discussion between HERSCHEL JOHNSON and ALGER HISS at which time they discussed a Yugoslavian matter and both agreed that it looked favorable. According to the informant, JOHNSON told HISS that the former thought the Russians were more realistic than they are credited with being sometimes, although he thought they were quite unscrupulous in attaining their own political ends. JOHNSON also expressed sympathy for Greece and thought the Greeks had undergone cruel injustices. HISS agreed.

The HISS family was absent from their home August 28 to 30, 1946, according to this source.

No pertinent information was developed in this case until September 24, 1946, at which time T-9 advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a discussion with an individual known to the informant only as "BESS", mentioned that she was teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in English at the co-operative school. The woman named BESS commented that the man who drives the school bus on which her children traveled was a Fascist and a few other things as far as she could determine, but that many other children had survived him and she considered that the children were above him. Mrs. HISS asked if this driver were sort of a hard-bitten creature, to which BESS replied that she did not know if he was a Swiss or not, but that she had talked to him a little bit and did not like his attitude toward any minor races.

HAROLD STEIN was in contact with ALGER HISS on August 4, 1946, according to the informant, concerning some matter having to do with the UN meetings in New York City.

On the following day the informant learned that the HISSES expected to drop over to visit BEN MOORE and his wife sometime over the following week-end. This informant stated that on October 11, 1946, MAIRI FOREMAN, the wife of Dr. CLARK FOREMAN, who at that time was a leading figure in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, discussed arrangements with PRISCILLA HISS to place TONY HISS in an art class in

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which one of the students was a negro girl, whose father was a dentist in Puerto Rico, adding that she had met the girl's family through the Southern Conference. She also mentioned that she and her husband were with the negroes the night that they were refused admittance to Lisner Auditorium, adding that they had been with colored friends from Howard University and had planned on seeing the ballet. She stated that there were a hundred of them and that they were turned away, but that most of them had expected it but had attempted it to see if they would be admitted. She also mentioned that the group anticipated protesting this matter.

On October 17, 1946, ALGER HISS accepted an invitation to introduce the guest speaker at a meeting of the Executive Group of the United Nations Association in Baltimore, Maryland on the evening of October 25, 1946.

Throughout this time HISS continued to be active in the State Department affairs dealing with the United Nations. T-9 reported that on November 9, 1946, ALGER HISS and an individual believed to have been FRANCIS B. SAYRE, at that time diplomatic advisor to UNRRA, discussed UN matters generally as well as the possibility of SAYRE getting a job on the Trusteeship Council. They also discussed technical difficulties facing the General Assembly on Trusteeship Agreements.

This informant was also present on November 16, 1946, during a discussion by DURWARD B. SANDIFER of the State Department and ALGER HISS. SANDIFER stated that his department, the Division of International Organization Affairs in the Office of Special Political Affairs, had been having trouble in getting through the appointments of particular people whom SANDIFER wanted to work. The trouble seemed to center around JOE PANUCH who may be in the Security Investigations Department. SANDIFER then cited the names of two individuals whom he would not be able to obtain, but the informant was uncertain as to their names. SANDIFER stated that he had had other indications that PANUCH had an unsympathetic and unhealthy attitude.

One of the individuals whom SANDIFER had tried to get into the section had told SANDIFER after talking with PANUCH that the latter took a negative attitude toward SANDIFER's unit. HISS agreed that this matter must be settled if possible and SANDIFER told HISS that he might find it interesting to talk to another unidentified individual concerning what he knew about PANUCH.

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In connection with the above, it is to be noted that in the spring of 1946, T-11 advised that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. which had as its ultimate objective the obtaining of all information with regard to atomic energy, its specific uses as an instrument of war and commercial aspects thereof in peacetime. Its purpose was to make such information available to the Soviet Union. ALGER HISS, among others, was named by T-11 as involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with available information regarding atomic energy. This informant added that ALGER HISS was one of those in the Department of State who was noted for his pro-Soviet leanings.

T-9 learned on November 17, 1946, that ALGER HISS had given a speech at the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Illinois the previous week. On the same date, this informant was also present during a conversation between JACK THOMPSON, HISS's Special Assistant in the Department of State and ALGER HISS, in the course of which they were discussing matters at that time before the Security Council of UN concerning technical military missions. The informant stated that ALGER HISS gave THOMPSON permission to take home "all these secret and sundry papers" because "we" might need them.

On December 9, 1946, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS had been elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newspaper articles published the following day confirmed this and added that HISS succeeded Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University who had resigned in December 1945. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was described as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. The article stated that the Trustees had amended the by-laws to provide for a Chairman of the Board and a full-time President who would be the executive officer. HISS was expected to take over his new duties as soon as possible after January 1, 1947, following his resignation from government service.

On December 25, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of BENJAMIN T. MOORE, according to T-9 and on December 31, 1946, according to this source, they were to be the guests of CHARLES A. HORSKY, an attorney in Washington, D. C.

This informant also reported that on December 25, 1946, PRISCILLA HISS and one ANN TAYLOR discussed a series of meetings which were to be held during February and March 1947 at which prominent individuals were to speak on various phases of the Soviet Union with

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respect to the political and economic phases of that country. Mrs. HISS indicated that she wished she could be more enthusiastic about this matter but thought that it was a stale idea. She indicated that she would talk to her husband about obtaining speakers for these meetings.

On December 30, 1946, Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 at the State Department at 3:34 P. M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER was observed leaving at 4:03 P. M.

ROBERT T. MILLER, III, has been described by T-8 as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. for which he acted as courier.

It is noted that T-13 who is considered to be completely reliable, advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947, for having placed MILLER in contact with one DENNETT (phonetic) in New York City and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this informant gathered that MILLER was to see DENNETT about a job with a new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material on the United Nations and on the United States foreign policy in general.

On January 8, 1947, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that ALGER HISS and HAROLD STEIN had discussed efforts to make contacts in order to get jobs for an unidentified individual known only as AL who was interested in the position of General Counsel for the United Nations in Geneva and in a position as Secretary to the Far Eastern Commission.

The informant learned on January 18, 1947, that HISS would have temporary offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, after February 1, 1947. HISS was expected to stay temporarily with one HANK INGRAM until he found a permanent place to live in New York. INGRAM was described as one of BARUCH's boys.

On January 25, 1947, this informant stated that HISS was very much interested in the appointment of JACK PEURIFOY in the Department of State and HISS in this connection verified that PANUCH resigned the day of PEURIFOY's acceptance.

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On January 30 and 31 this informant reported that HISS had been moving books and papers from his office at the State Department to his office with the Carnegie Foundation at 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. HISS also mentioned that he was going to make a speech at Baltimore and was then going on to Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 31, T-9 reported that HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., had attempted to contact Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Neither had been in.

In this connection, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-12 who is considered to be reliable, advised on February 2, 1947, that PRISCILLA HISS had visited HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., at his residence.

ALGER HISS resigned from the Department of State on January 15, 1947. After February 1, 1947, he was not regularly in Washington, D. C., his duties in the Carnegie Foundation necessitating frequent absences from Washington, D. C.

T-9 learned from Mrs. HISS on February 1, 1947, that HISS' New York office was in fact at 522 Fifth Avenue and that he was going to Des Moines, Iowa on the evening of February 12, 1947. This informant subsequently learned that in the first half of February HISS spent some time in the homes of HATHAWAY WATSON and POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

PRISCILLA HISS told T-9 on March 8, 1947, that she and her son, TONY, expected to visit ALGER HISS in New York City the following week.

On March 9, 1947, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., was observed entering the HISS residence carrying a brown leather briefcase.

T-9 learned from ALGER HISS on March 26, 1947, that he and his family had been in New York City and had also visited Chappaqua, New York. T-9 also stated that he observed HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., at the HISS home in Washington, D. C., on that date and that COLLINS was still there on the morning of March 27, 1947.

T-9 learned on March 28, 1947, from Mrs. HISS that ALGER HISS was to preside as Chairman of a meeting to be held on April 7, 1947, by the Bryn Mawr College Endowment on the subject, "How Russia Does Business". It was learned that the speakers were to be RAY ELLIS of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, HANS HEYMAN, a German refugee and

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instructor at Sampson College in New York and author of a book entitled, "You Can Do Business with Russia", and ERNEST G. ROPES of the Department of Commerce and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY, head of the Council for Atomic Research. It was subsequently ascertained that this meeting was held on April 7, 1947, at the Wardman Park Hotel and that HISS acted as Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it was a series being held to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers at Bryn Mawr College. Thereafter he introduced the speakers and panel members and had nothing further to say during the evening except to receive questions from the audience and to submit these to the speakers and panel members for answer.

T-9 learned on April 4, 1947, that the HISS family was going to Vermont in June where they were to spend a month and that in September 1947 they were going to move to New York.

ALGER HISS confirmed the fact that he and his family were going to Vermont in June to T-9 on May 18, 1947.

On May 31, 1947, this informant was present when WALTER LIPPMANN, a well known newspaper columnist, and ALGER HISS discussed the HOOVER movement toward a separate peace with former European belligerents. LIPPMANN commented that such action would be a mortal blow to UN to which HISS agreed. LIPPMANN proposed that HISS contact persons of importance so that the proper action might be taken and it was finally agreed that HISS might speak to JAMES BYRNES and DEAN ACHESON. HISS agreed to get to work on this matter and indicated that he would let LIPPMANN know of his success.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933) he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

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HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C. in 1933.

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could

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recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject, "Yellow Dog Contracts". He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE MENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals, HISS could recall no one with the name of _____ POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

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HISS is acquainted with JOHN ABT, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN BACHRACK, who is ABT's sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE". He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative COX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LADD on the matter.

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Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

Washington, D. C.

June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

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"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathan Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

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"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual. ~~FOIA~~

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral answers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.

CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 P. M. and was concluded at 5:00 P. M. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK. ~~SECRET~~

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes". She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy". She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

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On June 8, 1947, T-9 learned that the HISS family expected to be away from Washington during the latter part of June and all of July 1947, in Vermont and New Hampshire. HISS indicated that he expected to attend a conference at Dartmouth College in August. He had also made tentative arrangements to give a talk at the King-Smith School in Washington, D. C. on August 7 on ways in which organizations and individuals can promote better interpretation of international questions and help or influence foreign policy.

The HISS family actually left Washington, D. C. on June 18, 1947, and was absent from Washington, D. C. through July 1947.

T-9 was unable to furnish any pertinent information until September 6, 1947, at which time this source learned from PRISCILLA HISS that she was making arrangements for the transportation of her household effects to New York City during the middle of September 1947. Mrs. HISS told the informant that they had obtained an apartment in New York City two blocks north of Washington Square just off Fifth Avenue. She indicated that they were thinking of selling their home in Georgetown. She also indicated to the informant that she expected to be an Assistant Instructor in English at the Dalton School in New York City.

This informant learned on September 12, 1947, that ISHBELL LEE, the wife of DUNCAN LEE, had taken over some of PRISCILLA HISS' duties at the Potomac School in Washington, D. C. and that Mrs. LEE and Mrs. HISS had discussed this matter together.

It is to be noted that DUNCAN LEE, according to T-8, was also involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. which that source had described.

T-9 reported on September 13, 1947, that ALGER HISS and his wife left Washington, D. C. for New York City by automobile on that date.

With reference to the allegations of T-8, HAROLD GLASSER upon interview in April and May 1947 stated as follows:

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother, DONALD HISS, who for some time at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans."

During the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS based on the allegations of T-8, the following information was also developed:

It was ascertained that from August 4, 1945, through August 31, 1945, five telephone calls had been made to the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. from telephone number 767 at Croton, New York. The New York Division ascertained that this number was listed to Dr. DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, and was discontinued on September 26, 1945. That office advised further that it had been learned through confidential sources that the above telephone calls were collect calls made by Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER to ALGER HISS at Michigan 0811 in Washington, D. C. The latter number was ascertained to be the residence telephone number of ALGER HISS.

A mail cover placed on the residence address of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., 3120 P Street, N. W., disclosed that during May 1946, ALGER HISS received mail bearing the return address of DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, M. D., 110 East 87th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1946, reflected that an individual named SCHNEIDER had rented a cottage from MICHELE CIMBALO of Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, since May 18, 1946. SCHNEIDER's New York residence was given as 110 East 87th Street, New York City. The New York Office advised that a neighborhood investigation was not advisable at SCHNEIDER's summer address since that neighborhood is completely Communist and CIMBALO was Chairman of the Westchester County ALP and active in Union and labor affairs.

Further investigation reflected that DANIEL EDWARD SCHNEIDER had been born in Cleveland, Ohio and was a neuropsychiatrist and psychoanalyst by profession. It was ascertained that from 1935 to 1939, he had been an Assistant Alienist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. According to New York files, he was a member of a group of the Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X-Ray Among the Psychiatry Staff", up to about June 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker". The Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division was reported to be known as a center of Communist activities and that the X-Ray Magazine was published by the Bellevue Unit of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that T-8 had alleged that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE had been furnishing her superior in the Soviet espionage ring with information. During the course of the investigation of BELFRAGE by the New York Office, it was ascertained on February 11, 1946, that BELFRAGE had been in contact with JOSEPH NORTH and that on February 4, 1946, he had been in touch with one ISADORE SCHNEIDER. Both of these individuals were described as editors of the magazine "New Masses", and it was noted that JOSEPH NORTH resided at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and had long been active in Communist Party circles.

In connection with SCHNEIDER, it was reported that BELFRAGE and SCHNEIDER discussed a new book being written by ALBERT KAHN. It was also indicated that ISADORE SCHNEIDER's wife was HELEN BERLIN SCHNEIDER and that she had been employed in the office of "Amerasia" at the time that that publication had been involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The files of the Washington Field Office do not reflect whether ISADORE SCHNEIDER is related to DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER.

It is noted further that during the course of the investigation being conducted in Washington, D. C. on the basis of the allegations of T-8, it was determined that DAVID WAHL at that time a resident of Washington, D. C. was a contact of many of the individuals allegedly involved in the Soviet espionage ring.

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In connection with WAHL, it is interesting to note that T-14, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. who has furnished considerable reliable information in connection with Communist Party matters, stated that the informant knew DAVID WAHL to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in the late 30s and that WAHL had told the informant that espionage was one of the reasons why he had been sent to Washington, D. C. by his Party superiors. This informant related that WAHL made regular trips between New York City and Washington, D. C. at bi-weekly intervals at that time.

T-10, a completely reliable source, advised at the end of April 1947 that he had learned from MARY JANE KEENEY, another individual who was identified as a contact of many of the members of the alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., as reported by T-8, that a DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the home of DAVID WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland, on the weekend of April 25, 1947. MARY JANE KEENEY had seen the SCHNEIDERS there at which time they had discussed an interview by FBI agents with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife. According to T-8, SILVERMASTER was a ring leader in the Soviet espionage conspiracy described by her.

MARY JANE KEENEY stated that DAN SCHNEIDER had told her that a mentor in New York was bringing out a book in a couple of months concerning the FBI in which no holds were barred. It is believed that SCHNEIDER referred to a book subsequently published by ALBERT KAHN.

T-15 confirmed that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the WAHL home during the period in question and advised further that SCHNEIDER had sent a telegram to 461 East 82nd Street, New York City in which he stated that the telephone service was bad and requested that he receive a wire every morning.

T-16 believed to be a completely reliable source, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY on April 27, 1940, had attended a dinner at the residence of JACK MARSALKA at which DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER of New York City were also in attendance. MARSALKA was ascertained by this office to have been a contact of many of the individuals alleged by T-8 to be involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington Field Office files reflect further that at 11:05 P. M. on the evening of April 8, 1947, DAVID WAHL and an individual, subsequently identified as Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER left 110 East 87th

Street, and after walking around in the neighborhood until 12:10 A. M., April 9, 1947, they re-entered 110 East 87th Street, New York City. It was observed at that time they were making notes in a notebook.

Subsequent contacts between WAHL and DANIEL SCHNEIDER are known to have occurred.

Washington Field Office files also reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS WILKINS who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACY SAMUEL WITCZAK, advised in July 1947 that WITCZAK had spoken of a "Dr. Boss" who was interested in international relations. WILKINS stated that "Boss" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. Boss" was to be believed to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. It was determined that BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflected that the files of the Department of State contained the following messages:

Radio communications between the Department of State and the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands reflect that on December 31, 1940, the following message was sent to the High Commissioner:

"Message 646. Further reference your 916, September 1."

"Mr. CLAUDE A. BUSS now on faculty of University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is available to come to Manila immediately as Executive Assistant. BUSS is about thirty-six years old, married, and has two children, eight and ten respectively. He is former Foreign Service Officer who has served in the Far East. As a University teacher has specialized in our Far Eastern relations. He is a fluent draftsman, has keen mind, and pleasing personality. Should be excellent at meeting members of business community and in relations with Philippine and other officials as had little administrative experience and has heretofore not found administrative duties interesting. However, he assured me when in Washington last week he believed he could

adequately handle the administrative aspects of a position and that he was prepared for a good deal of routine administrative correspondence and other work. He made an excellent impression on me and I consider that he would be satisfactory, and in discussing salary I think you should offer him \$7500. He is well thought of by those in the Department who know him. Suggest you consult SALISBURY. Have as yet had no response from the Department of Commerce. ALGER HISS".

Under date of January 3, 1941, Radiogram #7 from the High Commissioner from the Philippines was as follows: "For ALGER HISS, your 646. Appreciate your finding BUSS. Very favorably inclined toward offering him position. Before doing so I should be very much interested in knowing your opinion as between BUSS and NOEL FIELD who is the better man for the job. Also is BUSS better than BERGELIN, if he is available? Have you met BUSS's wife, and if so what is she like? Would also appreciate ELTON JONES' opinion of BUSS. Have you yet heard from Department of Commerce? If Commerce has not recommended anyone more favorably than BUSS and if I receive from you favorable replies to these inquiries, I shall expect to send radiogram to BUSS offering to recommend him. I am anxious to lose no time in the matter."

On January 11, 1941, Radiogram #17 was sent to the High Commissioner to the Philippines as follows: "From ALGER HISS, your #7 of January 3. It is my impression that the most competent persons in the Department of State consider that BUSS is under all circumstances better qualified than FIELD. Do not consider I am personally familiar enough with characteristics and personalities of two men to make definite choice. BUSS would unquestionably be able to reach Manila sooner. Have not met BUSS' wife, but understand from colleagues of BUSS' that she is attractive and intelligent. WELTON JONES has not met BUSS who is now in California. His address is UCLA. JONES thinks highly of LEE who is mentioned in your #945 December 28. I personally should think that BUSS' experience in our Foreign Service would make him better qualified than LEE. WELTON JONES has been unable as yet to locate LEE."

The file reflects a copy of a night letter directed to subject on January 15, 1941, offering him the position as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

It is observed that in 1940 and in 1941 ALGER HISS was employed as a Special Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State.

- P E N D I N G -

WFO - 74-94

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. D.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

INFORMANT PAGE

- T-1. A confidential source of the Washington Field Office from whom the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.
- T-2. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Department of State
- T-3. RAYMOND E. MURPHY, Department of State
- T-4. Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.
- T-5. CHESTER C. DAVIS, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri
- T-6. BENJAMIN MANDELL, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.
- T-7. Subversive files, Metropolitan Police Department.

(With reference to informants T-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the information which they furnished appears in the file entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT." All these sources have been recontacted in connection with the current investigation with the exception of T-4, Mrs. LEORA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who is deceased.

T-8. Confidential Informant GREGORY.

T-9. [REDACTED]

T-10. [REDACTED] X U

T-11. JOSEPH A. PANUCH, Deputy to Assistant Secretary of State RUSSELL.

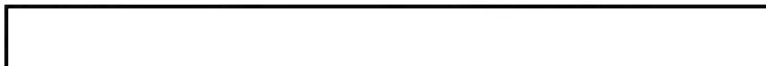
T-12. [REDACTED]

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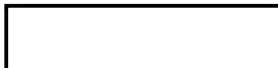
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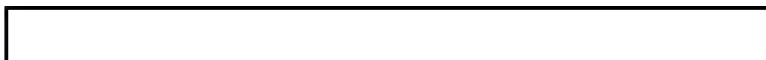
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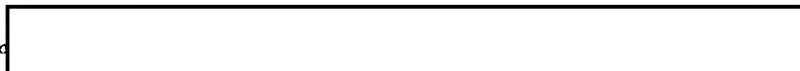
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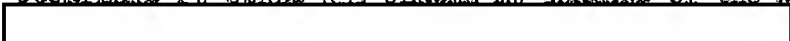


T-14.



T-15.



T-16. A highly confidential source known to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JEROME M. GARIAND of the Washington Field Office 

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **74-94**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/31/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/31/49	REPORT MADE BY LUDWIG W. R. OBENADORE
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information concerning ALGER HISS in Washington Field Office files reviewed and summarized. In 1942 HISS denied allegations of CP membership and membership in WCDA in sworn statement. Information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to A. A. BERLE in 1939 and to Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, concerning CP Underground Movement in Washington, D. C., and HISS' alleged connection therewith set out. T-8, confessed Soviet agent, alleged in November 1945 that HISS involved in Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. Results of investigation set out. Contacts with HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., and ROBERT T. MILLER, III, noted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY **SP-1** 11/9/79
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 11/9/89

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 74-1333.
New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field dated January 26, 1949.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: ALGER HISS

The purpose of this report is to set forth in summary form information contained in the files of the reporting office concerning

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		74	1333
		2450	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 3 - New York (1 - THOMAS A. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New York City) 3 - Washington Field		copy B Kisseloff-12013	

JUL 27 1951

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ALGER HISS. This report will not include information concerning HISS' antecedents or his educational and professional background. With respect to this information, attention is directed to the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 31, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the instant matter.

The files reflect that on a list furnished to the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES was Chairman, the following information appeared:

"ALGER HISS
3415 Volta Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Legal Adviser,
Department of State

\$5,800

Member Washington Committee for Democratic Action"

In December 1941 an agent of this office contacted the DIES Committee and ascertained that the basis for placing HISS' name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action on the list furnished to the Attorney General was the appearance of his name on a list in the possession of the DIES Committee entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". No further information was available concerning this matter from the DIES Committee.

T-1 advised the Washington Field Office that the name ALGER HISS did not, in fact, appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, T-1 advised that the name of Mrs. ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W. did appear in the active indices of that organization.

T-2, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he had been acquainted with Mr. HISS for a period of five years. During this period, the informant stated nothing had come to his attention to cause him to doubt Mr. HISS' loyalty. T-2 stated that at one time he heard that Mr. HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, also an employee of the Department of State, were classed as "fellow travelers". Informant stated he was not aware of the basis for the allegations. He stated that Mr. HISS was at one

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time secretary to the late Associate Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Court. He stated that Justice HOLMES was considered "liberal" and added, "But what a liberal". In this connection, the informant stated in his opinion, Mr. HISS likely absorbed some of the beliefs of Justice HOLMES during his association with him, and that if Mr. HOLMES is classed as "liberal", his "liberalism" is likely of the same quality. T-2 stated that it had been his observation that Mr. HISS is a "stay at home", and does not get about as much as would be to his advantage. Informant knows of no activities of Mr. HISS away from his office. He stated that Mr. HISS' wife is possibly "more liberal" than her husband and may possibly have membership in "liberal organizations".

T-3, who was an employee of the Department of State, advised that he was not well acquainted with Mr. HISS, but that from hearsay and otherwise he is inclined to class Mr. HISS as a "Laski Socialist".

T-4, who was acquainted with Mr. HISS during the years from 1933 to 1935, when he was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, described Mr. HISS as being honorable in personal affairs, but intellectually dishonest. The informant stated that Mr. HISS, together with LEE PRESSMAN, GARDNER JACKSON, FRANK SHEA and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not in the spirit of the law, but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Informant stated that Mr. HISS and his associates surrounded themselves with employees in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of their own choosing, whom they knew would fall in line with their social and economic theories. This informant stated that it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of Government, and to use the instrumentality of the good offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. The informant explained that these individuals in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, instead of administering the law, as it was intended, to protect the interest of tenant farmers, deliberately used the Government's time and money in an effort to unionize share croppers and tenant farmers. Informant stated that "there was nothing of America--" "My Country 'Tis of Thee, in what those boys were doing."

T-4 recalled bits of conversation which the informant stated passed between Mr. HISS, LEE PRESSMAN and others during this period.

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Informant recalled that one of the persons involved had stated that the "Okies would be the best people to change order, and that Migrant labor was their meat." Informant stated that the use of professional agitators was made in connection with the attempt to unionize share croppers. T-4 stated that in this connection, at one time a report was made concerning share croppers in the State of Arkansas, and that the report was considered a confidential report to which the public was not entitled. Shortly thereafter, some 219 communications were addressed to the Department of Agriculture, in the nature of "demands" that this report be made public. Informant stated that the sources of these communications were traced and were found to be organizations which could have no possible interest in the report, or information as to its existence, and in many cases it was found that fictitious return addresses had been used. T-4 stated concerning Mr. HISS, "If he was not a Communist, he was a fellow traveler". Informant advised that Mr. HISS was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and stated that he possibly had "an overdose of Harvard". T-4 further stated that he was "quite a Marxist". Informant stated that Mr. HISS was very shrewd and that due to his shrewdness he was not included in the "purge" which took place in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935.

In connection with the information stated above, and attributed to informant T-4, it may be stated that T-4, maintained a diary at the time the events stated above were alleged to have taken place. The diary records the impressions of informant at the time of the activities of Mr. HISS and his associates. Quotations from this diary, which appeared to be indicative of the informant's impressions are stated below:

"Administrators, who don't happen to be lawyers are certainly at the mercy of a motley crew possessed of appalling energy."

"Meanwhile, men who have never been closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard or Columbia, may have flown to Arkansas to lend a helping hand to sharecroppers--terribly worked up over their sad plight."

"And if you go to the Capitol, you will find them like locusts swarming in Committee rooms--especially the Munitions Investigations Committee, Civil Liberties Committee, etc."

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"I am sick when I see at close range men using the undoubtedly high purposes and motives of the President, to put over their fantastic ideas, financed beyond their wildest dream. And do you think the group of whom I speak could await the slow process of education in order to better conditions? That gives them a laugh."

"Honest men, in sympathy with the President's program, simply cannot conceive of the situation."

"I have no quarrel with their being anything they want to be, but I do object to the mantle of democracy being used in the way it is. And I do object to the superciliousness of this group when dealing with the lawyers not of their own breed. And, as to Government service? They don't know what it means. Just say, as actually happened, that such a thing could not be done. The question shot back promptly was, 'Why'? Because there is a law which prohibits it they were told. The answer came back promptly, 'Oh, we'll change that'. And, by golly, that's what they are doing".

For instance: In the group were JEROME FRANK, with three lieutenants, ALGER HISS, LEE PRESSMAN, FRANK SHEA. These men, not Mr. FRANK, brought in a group of men of their own choosing. I smile when I read of political appointments. ALGER HISS gave orders not to let any Member of Congress even see JEROME FRANK, because he might do what they wanted."

"I begin to believe a few less 'brilliant' lawyers, with some knowledge of agriculture, and a less socialistic viewpoint might have been able to produce laws just as unconstitutional."

"Men credited with advising the President, writing the laws, administering them, are seizing the opportunity to

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put forward their own half-baked ideas. That is being charitable to them. Some of them are deliberately trying to set one group against another, possibly feeling they are honest, but if so, why go to the trouble of being so plausible in disguising their motives that even sane, sensible men give them the benefit of the doubt? Why not say, what I've heard them say privately? 'Labor should run the Government' said one; 'better for all industry if it were run by the Government' contributes another; and ever and always 'down with the profit motive'."

"When the so-called 'purge' took place I'll admit I was stunned by its suddenness, but if CHESTER DAVIS had not acted then, well, he would not have been the CHESTER DAVIS whom I had known of for many years through my agricultural contacts. However, not even he, being a mere mortal, could have known all the behind-the-scenes stuff. No one can work with an organization and betray it, if he has any sense of loyalty, and no one working with JEROME FRANK would betray him - that is, except those in whom he placed most confidence - misguidedly. So, CHESTER DAVIS today has only the most sketchy idea of what actually happened. However, the day after the purge, JEROME FRANK's lieutenants acted according to their temperaments - they ran true to form. PRESS - faced with no job, and an opportunist at all times, made the amazing statement that he 'had been one of JEROME's severest critics' and therefore should be retained. HISS, more suave, who was in reality a more dangerous person than PRESSMAN because not as obnoxious personally, managed to retain his footing and became one of the lawyers most relied upon to go to the front - and how many fronts he is serving on is a tribute to the young man's amazing energy, plausibility and all around colossal nerve."

"Let's take these three men one at a time. First - ALGER HISS. For months during 1934 he served with the Munitions Investigation Committee - detailed from AAA. He worked

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on the 1934 amendments to the AAA on the side directing his corps of hand-picked assistants. Some of the work of the Munitions Committee found its way into the AAA office - many stenographers were engaged in assisting, at a time when we were short of help. In the fall of 1934 he was very busy, all over the place, and when February 1935 came, he managed to stay long enough, and work smoothly enough to leave in charge of the work at the Capitol one of his trusted subordinates. HISS, it seemed, had impressed Chairman NYE - hence his selection for that work. Few people knew how close he was to the group pressing for the inquiry. After knowing that JEROME FRANK had never signed an opinion without ALGER's O.K. and moreover that JEROME signed many opinions without going into them fully, just listening to ALGER's specious reasoning, and seeing that JEROME had to stand the gaff while ALGER landed into the counsels of the mighty, I'm willing to give the young man credit for anything, including hypnotic powers."

"ALGER HISS had a force working under him for a solid year to prove that all landlords were crooks - to stir up sharecroppers, and as one agriculturist in a southern State commented - 'into the opinions of the Legal Division there are being included more and more, provisions designed to overthrow the land tenure system of the South'. The sharecropper difficulties were publicized through the medium of farm organizations which sprang up in New York overnight; Leagues for this and that; but the real crew worked right in our office. Lawyers who never came closer to a farm than the campus of Harvard and Columbia, were all wrought up over matters in Arkansas."

T-5, who was in a position in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to observe Mr. HISS during his employment there, stated that Mr. HISS was not one of the persons requested to resign from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the "purge" of 1935. This informant stated that he had no doubt whatever that some members of the staff were "extreme left-

wingers", and stated that he always felt like GARDNER JACKSON might even carry a Communist Party card. He stated, however, that he had never considered ALGER HISS in the same light and had no doubt at that time as to his loyalty. He stated that Mr. HISS resigned from the position because he, HISS, felt officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration no longer had the confidence in him, which so far as the informant was concerned, was not the case.

T-5 recalled that one of the chief difficulties that arose in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was the attempt of the Legal Division to interpret the Act, not according to the intent of Congress, but in accordance with their own views. In this connection, informant stated that he confronted ALGER HISS with the fact and HISS stated the law might be subject to more than one interpretation.

T-6, who professed to have been at one time a member of the Communist Party, advised that he was not acquainted with ALGER HISS during the time of the informant's membership in the Party. He stated he understood certain New York Communists had a connection at the State Department, through whom certain considerations could be received, but was unable to state the source of his information.

T-7, who maintains files concerning subversive activities in the District of Columbia, advised that his files contained no information concerning Mr. HISS other than mention of his name as an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the time of the "purge".

On February 14, 1942, Mr. HISS, after being duly sworn, made the following voluntary statement, the original of which was retained in the files of this office. He declined to return to this office to sign the statement stating that he saw no necessity for doing so, inasmuch as he felt certain the statement would be typed as he had dictated it.

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"Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1942

"Statement of ALGER HISS made in the presence of Special Agent G. D. KING, Jr., and Stenographer ZONA McARTHUR, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Questions are by Mr. KING.

"Q. Are you Mr. ALGER HISS employed as an Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State?

"A. I am.

"Q. Mr. HISS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law No. 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of the subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government and report these findings to the Congress. The purpose of this interview today is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions regarding information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged activity on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire, and you will be given an opportunity to include any statement which you feel is necessary to fairly present your side of this inquiry. A copy of the report of this investigation will be furnished to the agency which employs you. In order that the statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath. Do you have any objections to that?

"A. Not at all.

"Q. Will you stand please and raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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- "A. I do.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, what is your present home address, please sir?
- "A. 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- "Q. And would you tell us please how long you have been employed by the Department of State?
- "A. About five and one-half years, I think.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?
- "A. I have not.
- "Q. Have you ever attended any meetings of that organization or received any of its literature to your recollection?
- "A. I certainly have never attended any meeting, and I have no recollection of receiving any of its literature.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
- "A. I am not and never have been.
- "Q. Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?
- "A. I have not and never have been.
- "Q. Have you ever attended any meetings or received any literature to your recollection of these two organizations?
- ~~SECRET~~

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- "A. Not to my recollection have I received any literature, and I know I have never attended any meetings.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, do you now or have you ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of Government which we enjoy in the United States?
- "A. I certainly have not. There is only one Government that I want to overthrow and that is HITLER's.
- "Q. Mr. HISS, have you ever advocated disloyalty to our present form of Government?
- "A. I have not.
- "Q. At this time, Mr. HISS, you may have the opportunity of making any statement you deem pertinent to this inquiry you so desire.
- "A. Well, that is a big order. I think the best statement I can make is really a question. This all comes as a great surprise to me, and I'd like to find out what it is all about if it is proper to ask. I have always been a staunch supporter of the ROOSEVELT administration ever since it came in.
- "Q. As I informed you at the beginning -- possibly then you didn't quite grasp, not knowing what was coming later -- that under Public Law No. 135 which was passed by the 77th Congress, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by that Congress under that Law to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations.
- "A. It was the word alleged that I was addressing myself to. I wondered what the allegations were, because it was news to me. I think the purpose of the resolution is laudable.

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- "Q. I am not at liberty to furnish you the information from the files.
- "A. But if you could give me some indication of what it was you had in mind, I would know what to address my statement to.
- "Q. I couldn't give you any indication. The only indication is by the questions I have already asked you as to what the allegation could possibly be. That is all I am at liberty to furnish you.
- "A. As far as the statement is concerned, not knowing the allegations which were referred to in the Statute, I don't know what particular kind of statement would be helpful. My background and record, I assume, are available to you anyway. I am a lawyer by training. I have been employed by the Federal Government half of the time since I graduated from law school, and the rest of the time I was employed in a private law firm in Boston and New York. I came down here in 1933 at the behest of the Government. I remained according to my statement at the behest of the Government. I think I could have made a good deal more money if I had stayed in the private practice of law in New York. My reason for coming to Washington was not to make money, but to be helpful to the country. As a lawyer, I don't ascribe any significance to self-serving statements, but without knowing what specific kind of things you have in your files, which it is not proper for you to disclose, I really don't know what to say that would be helpful to you in the way of a statement.
- "Q. Well, this is not a hearing. This is purely a voluntary interview, and the interview is made a part of the investigative report in our file. Is there anything further you wish to say?

"A. I'd like to ask whether I am at liberty to inform my immediate superior of the Department of State of the fact that you called me in here.

"Q. That is entirely up to you!"

At the time the above information was developed, HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was Assistant to the Advisor on Political Relations of the Department of State.

On May 4, 1945, the Bureau furnished this office with certain notes which had been made by Mr. A. A. BERLE, former Undersecretary of State, U. S. State Department, who received the information from one WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September 1939. It was stated that CHAMBERS was an admitted member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937, and at one time was Editor of the "Daily Worker" and subsequently was Editor of "New Masses". CHAMBERS had pointed out that the Communist Party at that time was interested in the organization of a Government Underground in Washington, D. C., and this underground movement was originally headed by HAROLD WARE.

The following is set out from the original notes:

"London

Underground Espionage Agent

- (1) Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT - Formerly of (41st St. & B'way, NE)
Dr. GREENBERG - MD (West 70th NY)
Brother-in-law
American leader of British Underground C.
Head in America Mack Moren (alias Philipovitch
- allegedly Yugoslav) -
real name - ?

ROSENBLIETT - in U.S.

connected with Dr. ISADOR MILLER - Chemist's Club - 41st St.
Chemist, Explosive Arsenal, Picatinny, N. J.
was 'front' behind MACK MOREN existed - in
MILLER's employ
Knew PRESSMAN - his alias was 'COLE PHILIPS' -
Introduced him to MACK MOREN, buying arms
for Spanish (Loyalist) Gov't. -

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PRESSMAN - as counsel - helped MOREN - made a flight to Mexico with him; forced down at Brownsville, Tex. in late '36 or early '37 - probably fall of '36.

PRESSMAN

Underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE; PRESSMAN was in his group - (1932-3??) PRESSMAN then in the A.A.A. -

NATHAN WITT - Secretary of the NLRB - head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE -

JOHN ABT - followed WITT in that group - Tax Div'n - Dep't of Justice & now in CIO (M. WARE's widow - JESSICA SMITH Ed. Soviet Russia).

Mr. ABT - Sister: MARION BAGHARACH - Secretary - Communist from Minnesota. (JESSICA SMITH: With Reuters in 1926 - friend of LOUIS FISCHER)

Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house - 15th St. CHARLES KRIVITSKY - alias CHARLES KRAMER - (C.I.O.) worked in La Follette Committee - Physicist.

VINCENT RENO - Now at Aberdeen Proving Grounds - Formerly CP Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG organizer under (Aerial bomb sight Detectors) alias 'LANCE CLARK.'

PHILIP RENO - in Social Security (??) - was head of Underground Trade Union Group Political leader

ELINOR NELSON, treasurer of Fed. Employees' Union - (Fed. Workers' Union, C.I.O. - headed by JAKE BAKER)

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RENO connected with Baltimore Party
organizer. - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN
alias FIELD - then California - then Russia
- now organizer for Baltimore & Washington
of Above-Ground Party - Underground connections -

State

Post - Editorship, Foreign Service Journal
was in Alexandria Unit of CP - in
'Underground Apparatus' -

DUGGAN - LAURENCE - (Member CP ??)

?
(WADLEIGH) WADLEY - Trade Agreement Section

LOVELL - " " "

Communist Shop Group

ELINOR NELSON - LAURENCE DUGGAN - JULIEN WADLEIGH -

West European Div'n - FIELD - still in -

(LEVINE says he is out went into I.E.O.

Then in Committee for Repatriation

His leader was HEDDA GOMPERTZ

LAUGHLIN CURRIE: Was a 'Fellow Traveler' -
helped various Communists - never went the
whole way. -

S.E.C. -

PHILIP RENO - used to be

Treasury

SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?)

Counsel's Office

Sends weekly reports to C.P. (Gen. Counsel's Office)

FRANK COE - Now teacher at McGill.

There are two; brother - One of them

in CP's 'Foreign Bureau' - BOB COE

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Known from PETERS - formerly in Bela Kun
Govt. Agricultural Commissariat - called Gandos(?)
Then to Russia - then here, in Business Office of
Communist paper 'Uj Elori' - then, after 1929 -
head of CP Underground, lived in Hamilton Ap'ts.
Woodside, L. I. - under alias 'SILVER' - &
lectured in Communist camps -
Friend: 'BLAKE' of 'Freiheit' - Real name -
WEINER - American: Polish Jew. -
PETERS was responsible for Washington Sector
Went to Moscow - where is he now? -
Wife - a Comintern courier. -
West Coast - Head: 'The Old Man' - VOLKOV is
his real name - daughter a Comintern
courier. He knows the West Coast
underground - Residence: San Francisco
or Oakland -

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG - Politburo -
member of the Exec. Committee
Head of GPU in U.S.
Works with PETERS -

Plans for two Super-battleships -
secured in 1937 - who gave -
KARP - brother-in-law of MOLOTOV - working
with SCOTT FERRIS, got this released -

Now: Naval Architect working on it, why??
FIELD was original contact
He introduced DUGGAN to GOMPERTZ (HEDDA)
DUGGAN's relationship was casual -
Shall excuse? - Where is HEDDA
GOMPERTZ?
DUGGAN & FIELD supposed to have
been both members of party. -

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DONALD HISS

(Philippine Adviser)

Member of C.P. with PRESSMAN & WITT -
Labor Dep't. - Asst. to FRANCES PERKINS -
Party wanted him there - to send him
as arbitrator in BRIDGES trial -
Brought along by brother -

ALGER HISS

Ass't to SAYRE - CP - 1937
Member of the Underground Com. - Active
Baltimore boys -
Wife - PRISCILLA HISS - Socialist -
Early days of New Deal

Note - When LOY HENDERSON interviewed Mrs. RUBENS his report immediately went back to Moscow. Who sent it? - Such came from Washington."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on May 10, 1945, by agents of the New York Office in his offices in the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS stated that after a term of service as Editor of the "New Masses" he was brought in contact with a man whom he knew simply as ARTHUR. ARTHUR introduced CHAMBERS to a man whom he recognized as a former Treasurer of a Hungarian Communist newspaper who had also published numerous articles on Communism under the name of J. PETERS. ARTHUR introduced this man as PETER. The latter told CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS would act as a courier between himself and ARTHUR until further notice. During the course of this interview, CHAMBERS also related considerable information which had come to him concerning the operations of the Soviet intelligence service with which he believed ARTHUR to be associated. In approximately 1935 his courier activities between ARTHUR and PETER ceased. At that time he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., and was told that he would act as a connecting link between HAROLD WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City.

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In approximately 1935 he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and was told he would be the connecting link between WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier he would also serve as a morale officer giving people talks and indoctrination talks to the Underground group headed by WARE. CHAMBERS explained that WARE was the leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high salaried positions who were Communist members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the Underground of the Communist Party. He stated further that there were several organizations of this Underground, each consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know of the existence or members of any of the other units but who maintained liaison through the leaders. He advised that he, himself, was the liaison between the particular unit headed by HAROLD WARE and PETER, and that he did not know of any of the operations of the other liaison men between PETER and underground units in Washington, D. C. He stated that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals, and that almost everyone of these was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington and consisting of six to eight members.

CHAMBERS stated he identified the following individuals as having been members of the particular Underground unit in which he was interested:

JOHN ABT
LEON PRESSMAN
HENRY COLLINS
NATHAN PERLOW

CHARLES KRAMER
ALGER HISS
DONALD HISS
NATHAN WITT

He stated there were two other unidentified individuals, one of whom had the last name of POST.

According to CHAMBERS, this group had as its meeting place the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, the sister of HAROLD WARE, which was located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue at Dupont Circle. They also met in the homes of the individuals comprising the group. In addition to the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE, he stated meetings were held at JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street; the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Court over a garage, which was the principal meeting place of the group, and that one night they met at the home of KRAMER.

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In connection with ALGER HISS, CHAMBERS recalled that while he was in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with HAROLD WARE's group, and that he had usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' house. He added that when HISS went into the NYE Committee which was investigating armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them but did meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT's sister, MARION BACHRACH.

When CHAMBERS was asked whether or not he believed that HISS might have broken with the Party, he stated he had no reason to believe he may have dropped out, and as a reason for this belief explained that after he had broken with the Party he had made a special trip to HISS' home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. CHAMBERS explained that when he arrived PRISCILLA HISS was the only one there and while CHAMBERS momentarily excused himself to go to the bathroom he observed Mrs. HISS immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. CHAMBERS immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of ALGER HISS.

When HISS arrived they had dinner together at his home and then CHAMBERS talked with HISS all night long in an effort to persuade HISS to leave the Party. CHAMBERS stated that with tears streaming down his face HISS had refused to break with the Communists and had given as a reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS stated his reason in going to HISS in order to get him to break away from the Communist Party was that he personally thought an awful lot of HISS and considered him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with the Communist movement. CHAMBERS pointed out that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of HISS' wife.

In November 1945, T-8, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and courier, furnished considerable information concerning the operations of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. This informant alleged that HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department, had been

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a member of the ring, and stated that GLASSER had been working in Europe for the Treasury Department and had dropped out of the so-called PERLO group in Washington, D. C., which group the informant had named as one phase of the espionage conspiracy. The informant stated that VICTOR PERLO, alleged head of this group, had told her that GLASSER had asked him if he, GLASSER, would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a government agency in Washington, D. C., and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told the informant that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure in the espionage ring, as far as he, PERLO, knew, was the only person who had possession of this information. While talking with KRAMER at a later date in New York City, the informant brought this matter up and KRAMER stated that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the U. S. State Department.

The informant stated that "JACK", a Russian contact, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the Spring of 1945 the informant obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "JACK" stated to the informant that he had learned the identity of HISS.

The informant stated further that on one occasion, GREGORY SILVERMASTER, another alleged member of the espionage ring, complained to the informant that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if the informant could do something to remedy the situation. The informant told "BILL", a Russian contact, about the SILVERMASTER complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "GENE", who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out". The informant stated that it was his impression he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department.

As a result of the allegations of T-8, an investigation was instituted by this office late in November 1945, in the course of which the following information was developed. Unless noted to the contrary, this information was furnished by T-9, a source close to ALGER HISS and his wife,

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PRISCILLA HOBSON HISS, to whom both imparted considerable information concerning their activities and contacts. T-9 is considered to be completely reliable by this office.

It was determined that HISS, with his wife and one child resided at 3210 P Street, N. W.; that he was employed at the Department of State in the Office of Special Political Affairs.

Physical surveillances conducted from November 26 to 30, 1945, reflected that HISS went regularly to his place of employment in the State Department, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., during this period.

On the evening of November 27, 1945, an unidentified man was observed leaving the HISS home. He proceeded to 1320 - 31st Street, N. W. He was subsequently identified as JAMES DONNELL TILGHMAN of that address. T-9 advised that TILGHMAN, who by that time was a resident of Baltimore, was a visitor at the HISS home on December 28, 1946, and was determined thereafter to have been in fairly frequent contact with ALGER HISS. Investigation reflected that TILGHMAN was a native of Baltimore who had been employed in the Federal government with the Federal Writers' Project, the A.A.A. and finally the Department of State.

On the evening of November 30, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as HAROLD W. STEIN and LORIN S. STEIN, visited the HISS home. According to T-9, the HISSes and STEINS were in touch with one another periodically in 1946. Investigation reflected that STEIN had been born in New York City and after attending Yale University had been employed as a teacher before joining the Government service in 1934 with the F.S.R.C. From December 1935 to May 1939 he was with the Works Projects Administration with a brief period in 1938 as Trial Examiner with the National Labor Relations Board. From 1939 to 1941 he was Assistant Director of the Hearings Branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. In November 1941 he joined the War Production Board in the Office for Emergency Management.

An investigation of STEIN was conducted at that time and various individuals with whom he had previously been employed in the government service described STEIN as "pinkish", "definitely leftist and otherwise Communistically inclined".

One RALPH DeSOLO of Brooklyn, New York, a former member of the Communist Party, and one EDWIN BANTA of New York, also a former member of the Communist Party, stated that STEIN had permitted a sitdown strike in a Federal Arts Project under his supervision in New York City. The indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities list STEIN as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Mrs. STEIN as a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both of these organizations were cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Physical surveillances reflected that among HISS' associates at the Department of State were ISAAC N. P. STOKES, II; GORDON B. STRONG and ELWOOD N. THOMPSON. T-9 reported that THOMPSON and HISS appeared to be very friendly and that their business relationship appeared to carry over into the social field. The files of this office contained no information concerning these individuals.

On December 1, 1945, HISS and his family visited his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On December 2, 1945, the HISS family drove to Baltimore and visited HISS' mother, Mrs. CHARLES A. HISS and his sisters, LUCY and MARY C. HISS. That evening Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of LEONARD OUTHWAITE, 1708 - 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the home of his brother, DONALD HISS at 3030 Q Street, N. W. Mr. and Mrs. OUTHWAITE visited the home of ALGER HISS on the evening of December 4, 1945. OUTHWAITE was identified as a former employee of the Veterans Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the War Production Board and the Federal Security Agency and as a Lecturer and Author of some prominence in the field of Anthropology.

On the morning of December 4, 1945, a couple subsequently identified as Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE of 3101 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were observed being driven downtown by Mr. and Mrs. HISS in the HISS automobile. This couple had also visited the HISS on the evening of November 29, 1945. BEN MOORE visited the HISS home for dinner on September 21, 1946, and according to T-9, the two families were apparently quite friendly with each other. Investigation reflected that MOORE had been born in New Jersey and after attending Swarthmore College and Columbia University he served as a

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Research Assistant for the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee in 1934 and 1935. From 1939 to 1941 he was an Associate Economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from 1941 to 1943 he was employed by the Office of Production and Management and the War Production Board. He entered military duty in the Summer of 1943. His wife was employed by the War Department in 1944, according to a credit report.

On the evening of December 8, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the Metropolitan Club and later visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH COY GREEN, 10 Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. GREEN was identified as an employee of the Department of State.

On the evening of December 10, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. HISS were the guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMON SMITH of 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. SMITH was identified as a State Department employee who had previously been with the Federal Security Agency and the Office for Emergency Management, the Department of Justice, the Security and Exchange Commission, the National Recovery Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since 1933. Mrs. SMITH was reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, mentioned hereinbefore.

At approximately this time, T-10, a completely reliable source who had close personal contact with both ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, advised that PRISCILLA HISS had indicated that ALGER HISS would sail for London around December 27 or 28, 1945. This informant also reported that both Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS had been spending a lot of time on the problem of Atomic Energy which was related to his work on the United Nations. HISS was reported to be working actively on this and Mrs. HISS had been attending daily Senate hearings on the subject. Together they had been attempting to read and understand the SMYTH Report. On December 15, 1945, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS was reading HENRY D. SMYTH's book "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes".

On December 18, 1945, T-9 learned that PRISCILLA HISS had been in contact with an individual known to the informant only as LOLA. On January 18, 1946, they discussed the Town Hall program of January 17, 1946, the topic of which was "What Does the Returning G.I. Expect at Home?" During this conversation, Mrs. HISS described the audience as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and stated they had nevertheless given terrific applause to the very progressive remarks of BILL MAULDIN, the Cartoonist and another individual.

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The individual known as LOLA stated she had liked the statement in which the speaker had said that he was going to join two organizations, the American Legion and the Union, and added she also liked the point that veterans after all were not capitalists that they were laborers and were essentially wage earners. Mrs. HISS stated that that is what democracy is and that there were thousands who are incipient leaders and could go to Congress tomorrow. This individual was subsequently identified as Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, also known as LOLA G. HORTON. She was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Confidential Informants reported that she was generally regarded as a radical and had possibly participated in the activities of organizations regarded as radical. She was reported to have been active in consumer organizations in the District of Columbia, was a member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington in 1940 and 1941 and was elected as a delegate to the National Convention of the League of Women Shoppers. Her husband, ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, entered the government service as Director of Information in the Office for Emergency Management in July 1941.

On December 22, 1945, HISS advised T-9 that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon to visit his mother.

On December 25, 1945, this informant learned that ALGER HISS had notified his brother, DONALD, that he was leaving for London in a few days in connection with a UN Conference to be held in London.

This informant also reported that during the last half of December, HISS was engaged primarily in arrangements for this conference. According to the informant, HISS was apparently out of Washington on December 19, 1945.

He departed for New York City on December 29, 1945, and sailed from New York City for England aboard the SS QUEEN ELIZABETH on December 31, 1945.

HISS was absent from the United States from December 31, 1945 until February 20, 1946, on which date T-9 reported that he had returned to his home in Washington, D. C., having flown back from England.

On December 30, 1945, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS appeared to be friendly with one DOROTHEA BLAISDELL. Her name was reported to appear on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which informants of this office have reported as having been organized as a Communist front group. Her husband, DONALD CHRISTY BLAISDELL, was reported to have been in contact with Mrs. HISS during June 1946.

Investigation of BLAISDELL reflected that he had been connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1935 and had subsequently entered the government service with the Department of State. His name appeared on an alleged membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. BLAISDELL denied membership in this organization in a signed statement furnished in March 1942.

On February 4, 1946, T-9 reported that Mrs. HISS was engaged in soliciting funds for an unidentified scholarship program aimed at raising \$1200.00. This informant stated that at this time a woman was in contact with Mrs. HISS and advised that she had heard from WILDER and that he was expected home sometime between the 12th and the 20th of December. This informant subsequently ascertained that WILDER and MARCIA FOOTE were apparently quite friendly with the HISS family and that there

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appeared to be considerable association between the two families. The informant learned further that FOOT had apparently been at the UN Conference in London with ALGER HISS and that the FOOTES had purchased a home in Larchmont, New York in the spring of 1946.

On February 6, 1946, Mrs. HISS was requested by one ALICE STRONG to assist in raising money for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mrs. HISS agreed to write letters, make telephone calls and take any other action desired in assisting this project.

The informant learned on February 9, 1946, that HISS's return from London was imminent and that he would be in the company of Mr. COHEN (possibly BEN COHEN) and Mr. VANDENBERG (presumably ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG).

Mrs. HISS advised T-9 on February 11, 1946, that she and her husband might take a vacation upon his return from the UN Conference and added that he was to make a speaking trip to Boston sometime during March. It was also learned from this informant that HISS was to accompany STEPTINIUS to New York City as soon as the arrival of the UN delegation there became known.

On February 19, 1946, this informant learned that an individual known to the informant only as HENRY had advised Mrs. HISS that he had just returned from overseas and would like to get in touch with her and her husband. (It is believed that this individual may have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., whom other sources had reported as recently returned from overseas.)

On February 28, 1946, this informant learned that HISS would speak on the radio on March 2, 1946, on the Foreign Policy Association broadcast and that he might visit his mother in Baltimore on March 10, 1946.

On March 13, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that her husband had a speaking engagement in New York City the following day and that he expected to attend the UN Security Council meetings later that month in New York City. On the following day Mrs. HISS advised this source that HISS was to be in Boston, Massachusetts from March 18 to 20, 1946, but did not reveal the purpose of this trip.

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On March 20, 1946, Mrs. HISS told the informant that ALGER HISS had left for Boston March 17, 1946, and would probably go to New York on March 24, 1946. On the same day the informant learned that Mrs. HISS was going to lunch with Mrs. TRYGVE LIE, wife of the Secretary General of the UN and that she was later going to the Capitol with Mrs. LIE to meet Mrs. CONNALLY (probably the wife of Senator TOM CONNALLY of Texas).

Mrs. HISS told the informant on March 21 that ALGER HISS was going to New York and would be gone about a week. However, the informant advised that HISS was at home on the evening of March 25, 1946, since the informant was personally in touch with him at that time. HISS apparently returned to New York again since Mrs. HISS advised the informant on March 29, 1946, that her husband was at the Hotel Pennsylvania at New York City. Later on that date the informant learned at the Department of State that HISS would arrive in Washington the following morning March 30, 1946. HISS contacted the informant on the morning of March 30 and advised he had returned on the night train and that he had been engaged in work involving the UN meetings in New York City.

The informant was personally in contact with HISS during April 1946, only on the 16th and 19th of that month. Mrs. HISS indicated to the informant that her husband was going to New York City a great deal, apparently in connection with UN business.

This informant reported that on April 5, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. HISS and requested that she join the mass parade to Congress on April 10 to advocate the continuation of OPA. Mrs. HISS indicated that she was unable to get away from the house as she had no one to stay with her son.

On April 12, 1946, Mrs. HISS arranged for some one to sit with her son on April 14, 15 and 17 and indicated that she had to be at the Pan American on April 15 before noon. The informant was not aware of the nature of Mrs. HISS's business at the Pan American Union on that date.

Mrs. HISS told the informant on April 16, 1946, that she and her son, TONY, would spend the month of July in Vermont and possibly the whole summer. The informant also learned that the HISS family expected to share a farm in Vermont with an individual named DORIS who was not otherwise identified.

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The informant also learned on April 19, 1946, that ALGER HISS had had a speaking engagement in Baltimore earlier that week. At this time HISS advised the informant that he was at that time Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the Department of State.

The informant learned from Mrs. HISS on April 22, 1946, that ALGER HISS was going to take a vacation in July and that arrangements had been made to secure a farm for that month with one DORIS SEWELL.

The informant learned on April 26, 1946, that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS had been invited to attend a large dinner party at the home of HAROLD and LORIN STEIN in Chevy Chase that evening.

HISS was ill during the latter part of May 1946 and remained at home from his office. T-9 was present on May 23, 1946, during a discussion between ALGER HISS and JACK ROSS, another employee of the State Department, at which time they discussed State Department affairs. ROSS indicated that he had had a long talk with "DON" and JACK THOMPSON about getting a certain atomic energy man. The informant stated that the conversation was largely concerned with plans for a coordinating center regarding atomic energy. HISS at this time indicated that there were some papers on his desk at the office relating to the atomic energy matter as well as a draft of a speech for BARUCH.

This informant stated that ROSS and HISS discussed this matter again on May 24, 1946, with specific reference to personnel. They referred to one SOKOLOFF and his reaction to the atomic energy business. They indicated that from the history of treatment by the Military Staff Committee, they were uncertain as to just how much the Atomic Energy Commission would want the secretariat to do.

In the further course of discussion, HISS stated that he felt they were well organized to take care of the BARUCH procedural needs but that he felt that still did not give them any break into the substance. He stated he felt it was necessary to get somebody who knew something about the atomic energy subsidy question as a part of the general disarmament picture.

On May 26, 1946, a person known to the informant only as PORTER contacted HISS, advising that he thought HISS should check up on a story by SCOTTY RASMUSSEN in the New York Times for May 26, 1946. PORTER advised that representatives of various news services and newspapers had been chasing him about the story. HISS stated that "he", apparently referring to RASMUSSEN could not have been ~~SECRET~~

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righter had he been inside the department. But HISS did not see that that meant that "we", apparently referring to the State Department, could say anything to the other people and HISS added that he did not know where "he" got it.

BEN MOORE who has been previously identified in this report was a dinner guest at the HISS home on the evening of May 28, 1946, according to this source.

On June 1, 1946, the informant learned that HISS was still ill but expected to return to his duties in the State Department on June 3. HISS planned to take off the entire month of July, however, on June 3, the informant advised that HISS had been taken to Doctors Hospital for three days to take penicillin treatment.

DOROTHEA BLAISDELL contacted HISS on June 7 and told him that her husband, DON BLAISDELL, had returned from Chicago where he had been going over the Chicago Roundtable Discussion program.

On the following day, HISS and an individual believed by the informant to be JACK ROSS of the State Department, were in discussion and ROSS told HISS that HERSCHEL JOHNSON was coming to the State Department that morning and hoped that a decision could be reached on the Spanish question. The informant gathered that there was a wide division of opinion between JOHNSON, BEN COHEN, and DEAN ACHESON and that ROSS indicated that JOHNSON was a Loyalist.

HISS is believed to have returned to work on June 10, 1946. The informant learned that on June 15, 1946, HISS and DEAN ACHESON had a discussion concerning the Health Conference of the UN on which HISS was working.

PRISCILLA HISS told the informant on June 18 that the HISS family was leaving on June 28, 1946, for an all-summer vacation. The informant was present on June 24, 1946, when HERSCHEL JOHNSON asked HISS if the latter was having a meeting with DEAN ACHESON and if so, JOHNSON wanted to have ALGER mention confidentially to ACHESON but not openly at the meeting, the desired voting procedure and also the present policy on the veto in the Atomic Commission. HISS replied that he would take this up with ACHESON and informed JOHNSON that he would immediately give him ACHESON's views on these points. JOHNSON stated he was making this request because he wished to follow out exactly what ACHESON wanted.

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On the same date PRISCILLA HISS told the informant that the HISSSES were planning to spend the night of June 29, 1946 at the home of their friends the FOOTES at Scarsdale, New York, and that PRISCILLA HISS was contemplating a teacher's job at Potomac School on her return in the fall.

The informant learned on June 27, 1946, from PRISCILLA HISS that the HISS family was leaving the following day for KELLOGG SMITH's hotel in Chestertown, Maryland, and that they planned on leaving for Vermont on July 1, 1946.

HISS and his family were absent from Washington, D. C. from June 28, 1946 until July 31, 1946.

On August 7, 1946, the informant reported that Mrs. HISS had been contacted by Mrs. HELEN PROVINSE of 315 Spring Street, Chevy Chase, who had inquired if Mrs. HISS belonged to the League of Women Voters. Mrs. HISS stated that she did not but that she always had been a well-wisher. Mrs. PROVINSE advised that she was going to be chairman of the minority group that fall and that she wanted Mrs. HISS to work on this committee this year. Mrs. HISS agreed to do this if she had time but replied that she had a part-time job at the Potomac School where her son, TONY, would be enrolled. Mrs. PROVINSE mentioned that she was particularly interested in having PRISCILLA on a Steering Committee of about eight people.

T-9 learned on August 9 that the HISSSES had enrolled TONY HISS at the Marjorie Webster Junior College at 16th Street and Columbia Road, N. W.

DONALD HISS was invited to the ALGER HISS home for dinner on August 12, 1946, by PRISCILLA HISS. Mr. and Mrs. BEN T. MOORE were dinner guests at the HISS home on August 14, 1946.

This informant advised that on August 15, 1946, ALGER HISS had a luncheon engagement with Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON (it is believed that this individual is identical with the present Governor-elect of the State of Illinois).

On August 17, 1946, an individual believed to have been HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., invited the HISS family to the COLLINS' home for the following day. In this connection attention is directed to information previously set forth in this report concerning the alleged

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participation of HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr. in a Communist underground group as alleged by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It is noted further that investigation conducted as a result of the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-8 relative to the activities of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., reflected that COLLINS was also a contact of JOSEPH B. GREGG and of BELA and SONIA GOLD who were described by T-8 as members of this Soviet espionage ring.

Confidential Informant T-9 was present on August 24, 1946, during a discussion between HERSCHEL JOHNSON and ALGER HISS at which time they discussed a Yugoslavian matter and both agreed that it looked favorable. According to the informant, JOHNSON told HISS that the former thought the Russians were more realistic than they are credited with being sometimes, although he thought they were quite unscrupulous in attaining their own political ends. JOHNSON also expressed sympathy for Greece and thought the Greeks had undergone cruel injustices. HISS agreed.

The HISS family was absent from their home August 28 to 30, 1946, according to this source.

No pertinent information was developed in this case until September 24, 1946, at which time T-9 advised that PRISCILLA HISS in a discussion with an individual known to the informant only as "BESS", mentioned that she was teaching the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in English at the co-operative school. The woman named BESS commented that the man who drives the school bus on which her children traveled was a Fascist and a few other things as far as she could determine, but that many other children had survived him and she considered that the children were above him. Mrs. HISS asked if this driver were sort of a hard-bitten creature, to which BESS replied that she did not know if he was a Swiss or not, but that she had talked to him a little bit and did not like his attitude toward any minor races.

HAROLD STEIN was in contact with ALGER HISS on August 4, 1946, according to the informant, concerning some matter having to do with the UN meetings in New York City.

On the following day the informant learned that the HISSES expected to drop over to visit BEN MOORE and his wife sometime over the following week-end. This informant stated that on October 11, 1946, MAIRI FOREMAN, the wife of Dr. CLARK FOREMAN, who at that time was a leading figure in the Southern Conference for Human welfare, discussed arrangements with PRISCILLA HISS to place TONY HISS in an art class in

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which one of the students was a negro girl, whose father was a dentist in Puerto Rico, adding that she had met the girl's family through the Southern Conference. She also mentioned that she and her husband were with the negroes the night that they were refused admittance to Lisner Auditorium, adding that they had been with colored friends from Howard University and had planned on seeing the ballet. She stated that there were a hundred of them and that they were turned away, but that most of them had expected it but had attempted it to see if they would be admitted. She also mentioned that the group anticipated protesting this matter.

On October 17, 1946, ALGER HISS accepted an invitation to introduce the guest speaker at a meeting of the Executive Group of the United Nations Association in Baltimore, Maryland on the evening of October 25, 1946.

Throughout this time HISS continued to be active in the State Department affairs dealing with the United Nations. T-9 reported that on November 9, 1946, ALGER HISS and an individual believed to have been FRANCIS B. SAYRE, at that time diplomatic advisor to UNRRA, discussed UN matters generally as well as the possibility of SAYRE getting a job on the Trusteeship Council. They also discussed technical difficulties facing the General Assembly on Trusteeship Agreements.

This informant was also present on November 16, 1946, during a discussion by DURWARD B. SANDIFER of the State Department and ALGER HISS. SANDIFER stated that his department, the Division of International Organization Affairs in the Office of Special Political Affairs, had been having trouble in getting through the appointments of particular people whom SANDIFER wanted to work. The trouble seemed to center around JOE PANUCH who may be in the Security Investigations Department. SANDIFER then cited the names of two individuals whom he would not be able to obtain, but the informant was uncertain as to their names. SANDIFER stated that he had had other indications that PANUCH had an unsympathetic and unhealthy attitude.

One of the individuals whom SANDIFER had tried to get into the section had told SANDIFER after talking with PANUCH that the latter took a negative attitude toward SANDIFER's unit. HISS agreed that this matter must be settled if possible and SANDIFER told HISS that he might find it interesting to talk to another unidentified individual concerning what he knew about PANUCH.

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In connection with the above, it is to be noted that in the spring of 1946, T-11 advised that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C. which had as its ultimate objective the obtaining of all information with regard to atomic energy, its specific uses as an instrument of war and commercial aspects thereof in peacetime. Its purpose was to make such information available to the Soviet Union. ALGER HISS, among others, was named by T-11 as involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with available information regarding atomic energy. This informant added that ALGER HISS was one of those in the Department of State who was noted for his pro-Soviet leanings.

T-9 learned on November 17, 1946, that ALGER HISS had given a speech at the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, Illinois the previous week. On the same date, this informant was also present during a conversation between JACK THOMPSON, HISS's Special Assistant in the Department of State and ALGER HISS, in the course of which they were discussing matters at that time before the Security Council of UN concerning technical military missions. The informant stated that ALGER HISS gave THOMPSON permission to take home "all these secret and sundry papers" because "we" might need them.

On December 9, 1946, T-9 learned that ALGER HISS had been elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Newspaper articles published the following day confirmed this and added that HISS succeeded Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER of Columbia University who had resigned in December 1945. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was described as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment. The article stated that the Trustees had amended the by-laws to provide for a Chairman of the Board and a full-time President who would be the executive officer. HISS was expected to take over his new duties as soon as possible after January 1, 1947, following his resignation from government service.

On December 25, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. HISS visited the home of BENJAMIN T. MOORE, according to T-9 and on December 31, 1946, according to this source, they were to be the guests of CHARLES A. HORSKY, an attorney in Washington, D. C.

This informant also reported that on December 25, 1946, PRISCILLA HISS and one ANN TAYLOR discussed a series of meetings which were to be held during February and March 1947 at which prominent individuals were to speak on various phases of the Soviet Union with

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respect to the political and economic phases of that country. Mrs. HISS indicated that she wished she could be more enthusiastic about this matter but thought that it was a stale idea. She indicated that she would talk to her husband about obtaining speakers for these meetings.

On December 30, 1946, Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON observed ROBERT T. MILLER, III, enter Room 164 at the State Department at 3:34 P. M. This room was the office of ALGER HISS. MILLER was observed leaving at 4:03 P. M.

ROBERT T. MILLER, III, has been described by T-8 as a member of the Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. for which he acted as courier.

It is noted that T-13 who is considered to be completely reliable, advised that ROBERT T. MILLER thanked ALGER HISS on March 7, 1947, for having placed MILLER in contact with one DENNETT (phonetic) in New York City and for allowing MILLER to use HISS' name. From the ensuing conversation, this informant gathered that MILLER was to see DENNETT about a job with a new organization which HISS described as having to do with the distribution of documentary and informational material on the United Nations and on the United States foreign policy in general.

On January 8, 1947, Confidential Informant T-9 reported that ALGER HISS and HAROLD STEIN had discussed efforts to make contacts in order to get jobs for an unidentified individual known only as AL who was interested in the position of General Counsel for the United Nations in Geneva and in a position as Secretary to the Far Eastern Commission.

The informant learned on January 18, 1947, that HISS would have temporary offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, after February 1, 1947. HISS was expected to stay temporarily with one HANK INGRAM until he found a permanent place to live in New York. INGRAM was described as one of BARUCH's boys.

On January 25, 1947, this informant stated that HISS was very much interested in the appointment of JACK PEURIFOY in the Department of State and HISS in this connection verified that PANUCH resigned the day of PEURIFOY's acceptance.

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On January 30 and 31 this informant reported that HISS had been moving books and papers from his office at the State Department to his office with the Carnegie Foundation at 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. HISS also mentioned that he was going to make a speech at Baltimore and was then going on to Des Moines, Iowa.

On January 31, T-9 reported that HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., had attempted to contact Mr. and Mrs. HISS. Neither had been in.

In this connection, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-12 who is considered to be reliable, advised on February 2, 1947, that PRISCILLA HISS had visited HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr., at his residence.

ALGER HISS resigned from the Department of State on January 15, 1947. After February 1, 1947, he was not regularly in Washington, D. C., his duties in the Carnegie Foundation necessitating frequent absences from Washington, D. C.

T-9 learned from Mrs. HISS on February 1, 1947, that HISS' New York office was in fact at 522 Fifth Avenue and that he was going to Des Moines, Iowa on the evening of February 12, 1947. This informant subsequently learned that in the first half of February HISS spent some time in the homes of HATHAWAY WATSON and POLLY SHACKLETON in New York City.

PRISCILLA HISS told T-9 on March 8, 1947, that she and her son, TONY, expected to visit ALGER HISS in New York City the following week.

On March 9, 1947, HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., was observed entering the HISS residence carrying a brown leather briefcase.

T-9 learned from ALGER HISS on March 26, 1947, that he and his family had been in New York City and had also visited Chappaqua, New York. T-9 also stated that he observed HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., at the HISS home in Washington, D. C., on that date and that COLLINS was still there on the morning of March 27, 1947.

T-9 learned on March 28, 1947, from Mrs. HISS that ALGER HISS was to preside as Chairman of a meeting to be held on April 7, 1947, by the Bryn Mawr College Endowment on the subject, "How Russia Does Business". It was learned that the speakers were to be RAY ELLIS of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, HANS HEYMAN, a German refugee and

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instructor at Sampson College in New York and author of a book entitled, "You Can Do Business with Russia", and ERNEST G. ROPES of the Department of Commerce and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY, head of the Council for Atomic Research. It was subsequently ascertained that this meeting was held on April 7, 1947, at the Wardman Park Hotel and that HISS acted as Chairman of the meeting. He explained that it was a series being held to raise money to increase the salaries of the teachers at Bryn Mawr College. Thereafter he introduced the speakers and panel members and had nothing further to say during the evening except to receive questions from the audience and to submit these to the speakers and panel members for answer.

T-9 learned on April 4, 1947, that the HISS family was going to Vermont in June where they were to spend a month and that in September 1947 they were going to move to New York.

ALGER HISS confirmed the fact that he and his family were going to Vermont in June to T-9 on May 18, 1947.

On May 31, 1947, this informant was present when WALTER LIPPMANN, a well known newspaper columnist, and ALGER HISS discussed the HOOVER movement toward a separate peace with former European belligerents. LIPPMANN commented that such action would be a mortal blow to UN to which HISS agreed. LIPPMANN proposed that HISS contact persons of importance so that the proper action might be taken and it was finally agreed that HISS might speak to JAMES BYRNES and DEAN ACHESON. HISS agreed to get to work on this matter and indicated that he would let LIPPMANN know of his success.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933) he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

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HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C. in 1933.

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could

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recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject, "Yellow Dog Contracts". He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE MENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals, HISS could recall no one with the name of _____ POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

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HISS is acquainted with JOHN ABT, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN BACHRACK, who is ABT's sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE". He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative COX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LADD on the matter.

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Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947.

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph.). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses". I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre - Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

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"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts". I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathan Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

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"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral answers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.
CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 P. M. and was concluded at 5:00 P. M. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK.

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes". She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy". She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

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On June 8, 1947, T-9 learned that the HISS family expected to be away from Washington during the latter part of June and all of July 1947, in Vermont and New Hampshire. HISS indicated that he expected to attend a conference at Dartmouth College in August. He had also made tentative arrangements to give a talk at the King-Smith School in Washington, D. C. on August 7 on ways in which organizations and individuals can promote better interpretation of international questions and help or influence foreign policy.

The HISS family actually left Washington, D. C. on June 18, 1947, and was absent from Washington, D. C. through July 1947.

T-9 was unable to furnish any pertinent information until September 6, 1947, at which time this source learned from PRISCILLA HISS that she was making arrangements for the transportation of her household effects to New York City during the middle of September 1947. Mrs. HISS told the informant that they had obtained an apartment in New York City two blocks north of Washington Square just off Fifth Avenue. She indicated that they were thinking of selling their home in Georgetown. She also indicated to the informant that she expected to be an Assistant Instructor in English at the Dalton School in New York City.

This informant learned on September 12, 1947, that ISHBELL LEE, the wife of DUNCAN LEE, had taken over some of PRISCILLA HISS' duties at the Potomac School in Washington, D. C. and that Mrs. LEE and Mrs. HISS had discussed this matter together.

It is to be noted that DUNCAN LEE, according to T-8, was also involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. which that source had described.

T-9 reported on September 13, 1947, that ALGER HISS and his wife left Washington, D. C. for New York City by automobile on that date.

With reference to the allegations of T-8, HAROLD GLASSER upon interview in April and May 1947 stated as follows:

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother, DONALD HISS, who for some time at the State Department handled International Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans."

During the course of the investigation of ALGER HISS based on the allegations of T-8, the following information was also developed:

It was ascertained that from August 4, 1945, through August 31, 1945, five telephone calls had been made to the HISS residence in Washington, D. C. from telephone number 767 at Croton, New York. The New York Division ascertained that this number was listed to Dr. DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, and was discontinued on September 26, 1945. That office advised further that it had been learned through confidential sources that the above telephone calls were collect calls made by Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER to ALGER HISS at Michigan 0811 in Washington, D. C. The latter number was ascertained to be the residence telephone number of ALGER HISS.

A mail cover placed on the residence address of ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., 3120 P Street, N. W., disclosed that during May 1946, ALGER HISS received mail bearing the return address of DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, M. D., 110 East 87th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1946, reflected that an individual named SCHNEIDER had rented a cottage from MICHELE CIMBALO of Mt. Airy Road, Croton, New York, since May 18, 1946. SCHNEIDER's New York residence was given as 110 East 87th Street, New York City. The New York Office advised that a neighborhood investigation was not advisable at SCHNEIDER's summer address since that neighborhood is completely Communist and CIMBALO was Chairman of the Westchester County ALP and active in Union and labor affairs.

Further investigation reflected that DANIEL EDWARD SCHNEIDER had been born in Cleveland, Ohio and was a neuropsychiatrist and psychoanalyst by profession. It was ascertained that from 1935 to 1939, he had been an Assistant Alienist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. According to New York files, he was a member of a group of the Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X-Ray Among the Psychiatry Staff", up to about June 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker". The Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division was reported to be known as a center of Communist activities and that the X-Ray Magazine was published by the Bellevue Unit of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that T-8 had alleged that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE had been furnishing her superior in the Soviet espionage ring with information. During the course of the investigation of BELFRAGE by the New York Office, it was ascertained on February 11, 1946, that BELFRAGE had been in contact with JOSEPH NORTH and that on February 4, 1946, he had been in touch with one ISADORE SCHNEIDER. Both of these individuals were described as editors of the magazine "New Masses", and it was noted that JOSEPH NORTH resided at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and had long been active in Communist Party circles.

In connection with SCHNEIDER, it was reported that BELFRAGE and SCHNEIDER discussed a new book being written by ALBERT KAHN. It was also indicated that ISADORE SCHNEIDER's wife was HELEN BERLIN SCHNEIDER and that she had been employed in the office of "Amerasia" at the time that that publication had been involved in an alleged Soviet espionage conspiracy.

The files of the Washington Field Office do not reflect whether ISADORE SCHNEIDER is related to DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER.

It is noted further that during the course of the investigation being conducted in Washington, D. C. on the basis of the allegations of T-8, it was determined that DAVID WAHL at that time a resident of Washington, D. C. was a contact of many of the individuals allegedly involved in the Soviet espionage ring.

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In connection with WAHL, it is interesting to note that T-14, a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. who has furnished considerable reliable information in connection with Communist Party matters, stated that the informant knew DAVID WAHL to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in the late 30s and that WAHL had told the informant that espionage was one of the reasons why he had been sent to Washington, D. C. by his Party superiors. This informant related that WAHL made regular trips between New York City and Washington, D. C. at bi-weekly intervals at that time.

T-10, a completely reliable source, advised at the end of April 1947 that he had learned from MARY JANE KEENEY, another individual who was identified as a contact of many of the members of the alleged Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C., as reported by T-8, that a DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the home of DAVID WAHL, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland, on the weekend of April 25, 1947. MARY JANE KEENEY had seen the SCHNEIDERS there at which time they had discussed an interview by FBI agents with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife. According to T-8, SILVERMASTER was a ring leader in the Soviet espionage conspiracy described by her.

MARY JANE KEENEY stated that DAN SCHNEIDER had told her that a mentor in New York was bringing out a book in a couple of months concerning the FBI in which no holds were barred. It is believed that SCHNEIDER referred to a book subsequently published by ALBERT KAHN.

T-15 confirmed that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER were guests at the WAHL home during the period in question and advised further that SCHNEIDER had sent a telegram to 461 East 82nd Street, New York City in which he stated that the telephone service was bad and requested that he received a wire every morning.

T-16 believed to be a completely reliable source, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY on April 27, 1940, had attended a dinner at the residence of JACK MARSALKA at which DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER of New York City were also in attendance. MARSALKA was ascertained by this office to have been a contact of many of the individuals alleged by T-8 to be involved in Soviet espionage activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington Field Office files reflect further that at 11:05 P. M. on the evening of April 8, 1947, DAVID WAHL and an individual, subsequently identified as Dr. DANIEL SCHNEIDER left 110 East 87th

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Street, and after walking around in the neighborhood until 12:10 A. M., April 9, 1947, they re-entered 110 East 87th Street, New York City. It was observed at that time they were making notes in a notebook.

Subsequent contacts between WAHL and DANIEL SCHNEIDER are known to have occurred.

Washington Field Office files also reflect that THURMAN SCRUGGS WILKINS who in 1940 was recruited for Soviet espionage in the Orient by IGNACY SAMUEL WITCZAK, advised in July 1947 that WITCZAK had spoken of a "Dr. Boss" who was interested in international relations. WILKINS stated that "Boss" might have been approached by WITCZAK to perform a Soviet espionage mission. "Dr. Boss" was to be believed to be identical with CLAUDE ALBERT BUSS whom WITCZAK allegedly visited when BUSS was Director of OWI in San Francisco in June 1945. It was determined that BUSS had previously been Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippines on the recommendation of ALGER HISS.

Investigation conducted in Washington, D. C. reflected that the files of the Department of State contained the following messages:

Radio communications between the Department of State and the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands reflect that on December 31, 1940, the following message was sent to the High Commissioner:

"Message 646. Further reference your 916, September 1."

"Mr. CLAUDE A. BUSS now on faculty of University of Southern California, Los Angeles, is available to come to Manila immediately as Executive Assistant. BUSS is about thirty-six years old, married, and has two children, eight and ten respectively. He is former Foreign Service Officer who has served in the Far East. As a University teacher has specialized in our Far Eastern relations. He is a fluent draftsman, has keen mind, and pleasing personality. Should be excellent at meeting members of business community and in relations with Philippine and other officials as had little administrative experience and has heretofore not found administrative duties interesting. However, he assured me when in Washington last week he believed he could

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adequately handle the administrative aspects of a position and that he was prepared for a good deal of routine administrative correspondence and other work. He made an excellent impression on me and I consider that he would be satisfactory, and in discussing salary I think you should offer him \$7500. He is well thought of by those in the Department who know him. Suggest you consult SALISBURY. Have as yet had no response from the Department of Commerce. ALGER HISS".

Under date of January 3, 1941, Radiogram #7 from the High Commissioner from the Philippines was as follows: "For ALGER HISS, your 646. Appreciate your finding BUSS. Very favorably inclined toward offering him position. Before doing so I should be very much interested in knowing your opinion as between BUSS and NOEL FIELD who is the better man for the job. Also is BUSS better than BERGELIN, if he is available? Have you met BUSS's wife, and if so what, is she like? Would also appreciate ELDON JONES' opinion of BUSS. Have you yet heard from Department of Commerce? If Commerce has not recommended anyone more favorably than BUSS and if I receive from you favorable replies to these inquiries, I shall expect to send radiogram to BUSS offering to recommend him. I am anxious to lose no time in the matter."

On January 11, 1941, Radiogram #17 was sent to the High Commissioner to the Philippines as follows: "From ALGER HISS, your #7 of January 3. It is my impression that the most competent persons in the Department of State consider that BUSS is under all circumstances better qualified than FIELD. Do not consider I am personally familiar enough with characteristics and personalities of two men to make definite choice. BUSS would unquestionably be able to reach Manila sooner. Have not met BUSS' wife, but understand from colleagues of BUSS' that she is attractive and intelligent. WELDON JONES has not met BUSS who is now in California. His address is UCLA. JONES thinks highly of LEE who is mentioned in your #945 December 28. I personally should think that BUSS' experience in our Foreign Service would make him better qualified than LEE. WELDON JONES has been unable as yet to locate LEE."

The file reflects a copy of a night letter directed to subject on January 15, 1941, offering him the position as Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

It is observed that in 1940 and in 1941 ALGER HISS was employed as a Special Assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State.

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WFO - 74-94

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
At Washington, D. D.

Will continue to develop information pertinent to this investigation and conclude the investigation requested in Bureau letter to New York dated January 3, 1949.

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1. A confidential source of the Washington Field Office from whom the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2. [REDACTED]

T-3. [REDACTED]

T-4. Mrs. LECRA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

T-5. [REDACTED]

T-6. [REDACTED]

T-7. Subversive files, Metropolitan Police Department.

(With reference to informants T-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the information which they furnished appears in the file entitled "ALGER HISS, Assistant to Advisor on Political Relations, Department of State, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT." All these sources have been recontacted in connection with the current investigation with the exception of T-4, Mrs. LECRA FULLER, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who is deceased.

T-8. Confidential Informant GREGORY.

T-9. [REDACTED]

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T-10. [REDACTED] ~~EXU~~

T-11. [REDACTED]

T-12. [REDACTED]

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T-13.

T-14.

T-15.

T-16. A highly confidential source known to Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and JEROME M. GARLAND of the Washington Field Office